密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

Entered as Second Class matter, May 1917, at the U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

VOLUME XIX　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10TH, 1921　　NUMBER 2

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PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs	53
Special Articles	
What Happened in South China.....Orrin Keith	54
President of the World Press Congress in China .....Hollington K. Tong	57
The "Secrets" of the Conference.....John W. Kingsnorth	60
China's Participation in the World Press Congress.....Hollington K. Tong	61
The Washington Conference	64
Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs	66
Who's Who in China	70
Miss Harrison in Hongkong	76
Men and Events	78
News from North China	84
News Summary of the Week	89
China's Progress in Industry	90
What the Ships Carry Between America and China	94
New Books and Publications	
La Chine.....H. H. C.	95
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China	96
The United States Court for China	vii

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THE SHANTUNG QUESTION IS UNDER discussion at Washington and tomorrow's telegrams may take much of the meaning from what is said today. We have no desire to enter upon a long discussion on Shantung. The plain, blunt fact is that Japan took something from Germany, it is now seven years ago, with a freely given promise to return this something to China. Japan repeated this promise at Paris. We have yet to hear of a single right, privilege, or possession of the former German government in the province of Shantung that is now in the full and free possession of China. This is the ugly fact. The friends of Japan, or rather those who interpret friendship in terms of apology, may attempt to cover this fact with fine words and drape it with such phrases as self-defense; but there it is. We have no desire to say it all again. The Chinese delegates at Washington have probably put it before the Conference in such a way as to remind the delegates there assembled of America's reaction to the Shantung settlement at Paris and of the reaction of the Chinese people. The Shantung question is a matter that touches the very life of China as an independent state. It touches the very center of the American feeling of distrust of Japan. It is, to use the Wilsonian phrase, an acid test.

THERE are two words that have been used consistently in certain telegrams from Washington to describe the most recent negotiations over Shantung and that are as consistently absent from other dispatches. The two words are "direct negotiations." They have a history that explains their use today for they show the significant differences between the Chinese and the Japanese in their attitude toward such negotiations. To the Japanese these two words mean the recognition by China and by the world that the decision at Paris is accepted as the point of departure for further proceedings. The Japanese use these words to picture an acceptance by all of the legal justification of Japan's position in Shantung, and Japan sets much store by such a legal justification. So no matter whether Japan resists or welcomes the negotiations at Washington over Shantung, and in spite of the fact that British and American delegates are present during the discussions, nevertheless the negotiations over Shantung now proceeding must be, and will forever be "direct negotiations." To admit that negotiations can be

anything else would be for the Japanese what the Chinese call a loss of face. For this reason we find that these two words are repeated in certain telegrams from Washington.

TO the Chinese, on the other hand, the two words mean an equal loss of face. If China admits that whatever negotiations now under way are to be described as "direct negotiations," China abandons the whole legal basis of her position. We may be certain then that these two words will be absent from any dispatches that come from the Chinese delegation or from those who are friendly toward the Chinese point of view.

BUT there is a more serious point at issue than one of prestige and of the delicate quality to which diplomats give the name *amour propre*. The different interpretations put upon these words bring out differences in policy and purpose that go deeper than the preservation of face. To the Japanese the words "direct negotiations" have meant the Japanese policy that China must enter into a private settlement of the Shantung question, that China must accept the return of Shantung—if anything is to be returned—at the hands of Japan, the present owner, and that China must not take the matter over the head of Japan to any international tribunal or conference whatsoever. It is probable that the Japanese had the Shantung question in mind as one of those "accomplished facts" that were not to be taken up at Washington without Japan's consent. The Chinese position, on the other hand, has been that the Shantung question must be taken up before an international gathering such as the League of Nations assembly or the present Washington Conference. The Chinese have felt that any consent to "direct negotiations" on China's part would be an admission of the ascendancy of Japan in the Far East and the first step toward that Asiatic hegemony to which the Japanese have given the misnomer, the Asiatic Monroe Doctrine. From this it will be understood why the Chinese are showing a lively interest in the nature of the negotiations over Shantung in Washington and why the Chinese question is this: Are the present negotiations direct negotiations or are they not? It is evident that the Washington negotiations are not "direct" in the original Japanese sense. They are being conducted in America and in the presence of British and American delegates. There has been no admission on the part of China that Japan's legal claim is justified. On the other hand the Chinese point out that that these negotiations are not a part of the Washington Conference, that the British and the Americans are present as mediators and not as independent negotiators, and that, while there is an undertaking to bring the results of the negotiations before the Washington Conference, there does not seem to be the clear understanding that the Chinese desire, that the Shantung question will be settled finally in open session and before the whole of the Conference. We are in no position to answer the question then, as to whether or not the negotiations over Shantung are "direct" or not. Washington seems to have arrived at a nice balance. Japan has retreated from her former position. It remains to be seen whether she can retreat still further with equal grace.

IN judging the results of these new negotiations over Shantung there is no need to warn our readers that it is necessary to keep a sharp watch upon proceedings. If we failed to do so the excitement among the Chinese would soon remedy this failure. We desire to repeat what we have said before that the test of Japan's sincerity and of the nature of the settlement will be the disposition of the Shantung railway. If Japan retains control over this railway all the fine words that she may use to cover up her aggression will fall upon skeptical ears. The Chinese have been treated to a succession of telegrams from Washington during the past two weeks that will make interesting reading in the light of a settlement of the Shantung question that leaves the Shantung railway in the hands of one of the powers. The Chinese will set their own value upon promises to withdraw post-offices and to abolish extraterritoriality, if the Conference fails to stop a new, and as yet unsuccessful, plan for aggression. When the discussion of the Shantung question and of the arrangements arising out of the Twenty-one Demands is on, the Washington Conference has come down to settlement of concrete and definite problems. It will be judged in China by the way in which it deals with just such concrete and definite problems.

What Happened in South China

BY ORRIN KEITH

NOW that the so-called Canton government has attained to authority over four or five provinces, has succeeded in attracting international notice, and is even seriously threatening the titular administration at Peking, it may be well to go back over the events of the last decade or so, to piece together the stray bits of news which were frequently lost in the rush of events of greater moment, and to get a connected story of what has happened in South China, what are the forces behind the Canton government, and how it came into being.

In 1908 there was organized through the efforts of Dr. Sun Yat Sen a secret revolutionary association known as the *Tung Meng Hui*. This organization was pledged to labor for four principles: 1, The expulsion of the Manchus; 2, The establishment of a Republic; 3, China for the Chinese; and 4, The equal division of the land among the people. Among the leading members of this group and one of its hardest workers was Chen Chiung Ming, whose task it was to propagate revolution among the Manchu soldiery.

In 1910 the Hunanese General, Huang Hsing, led a revolutionary attack on the yamen of the Governor of Kwangtung. The revolutionaries were successful in their attempt to enter the yamen and managed to set it on fire. Many of them became lost, however, in its intricate passageways and were shot down by the Governor's troops, or taken captive to be decapitated later. These men became known as the Seventy-Two Heroes and were an inspiration to the leaders of later revolutionary movements.

The next attempt to overthrow the government came later in the same year. The modern-trained troops of the Governor were restless and a mere incident made the city again a battle-ground. One of the soldiers was arrested by the police. His companions demanded his immediate release, which was refused. They thereupon returned to their barracks outside the city, killed the officers who attempted to restrain them, seized their arms, and marched on the city. They found the gates closed against them, however, and they were repulsed by the Manchu bannermen. Admiral Li Chun, whose flagship lay in the river, sent troops ashore who, joining the bannermen, surrounded, captured and killed the mutineers.

In March of the following year, the newly-appointed Tartar General, Fung Chan, arrived at Canton. He landed and was proceeding through the city to his yamen when a bomb was dropped from the roof of a house. It demolished a number of houses and beneath the ruins were buried the bodies of the General and a number of his escort.

Thus Canton had given ample evidence of the presence of the revolutionary spirit before the actual outbreak of the Revolution. When at last it came, the city was not slow to declare itself against the old regime. Kwangtung Province declared its independence in November of 1911 and chose Hu Han Ming as Tutuh and Chen Chiung Ming as Vice-Tutuh. The government was reorganized in departments along more modern lines and much attention was given to educational work under the leadership of Chung Wing Kwong, now vice-president of Canton Christian College.

In December, when Dr. Sun returned as the great popular hero, he was given a magnificent reception and when he went on to Nanking, Hu Han Ming accompanied him as chief secretary, leaving Chen Chiung Ming as Acting Tutuh. His first task was to subdue the volunteer troops who, in the flush of victory, had got out of hand and were extorting money, selling arms, and causing constant disturbance. The new administrator showed no hesitation in dealing with the matter. The chief instigator of the disorder was arrested and shot. His lieutenant fled the city and after two days rounding up the stray troops, order was completely restored.

When Sun resigned the presidency in favor of Yuan Shih-kai he returned to Canton and Hu, who returned with him, again became Tutuh. The assassination of Sung Chiao Yen at Shanghai made clear the fact that Yuan Shi Kai had no idea of allowing any real popular control of the government if he could help it. The result was a split with the *Kuo Ming Tang*, which had meanwhile been organized as apolitical party and had superseded the old *Tung Meng Hui*. The breach grew wider with the course of events. The Reorganization Loan, which was negotiated by Yuan in defiance of the constitutional provisions, was openly opposed by seven provincial governors, of whom Hu of Kwangtung was one. All were removed from office and cashiered. Hu's removal from office resulted in the appointment of Chen Chiung Ming as Tutuh.

In 1913 the Southern governors raised the standard of revolt against Yuan. Chen did not join the movement at first but began preparations among his troops to join as soon as it was practicable. Yuan Shi Kai, however, ever on the alert, sent agents to Kwangtung with money and bought over many of Chen's officers, especially in the artillery. Then he ordered the Kwangsi commander to attack Kwangtung. Chen's traitorous officers allowed the Kwangsi troops to enter the province without resistance and, as they approached Canton, his artillerymen killed their loyal officers and, surrounding the infantry with loaded pieces, demanded Chen's removal. Chen escaped to Singapore and went from there to France.

The Kwangsi men entered the city in September and began their rule by arresting and shooting without a semblance of trial every *Kuo Ming Tang* man upon whom they could lay their hand. In the doubtful cases assassination was resorted to. The chief of police was one of the leading men in the city. He was invited to dinner at the yamen and, while partaking of the meal, was accused of treachery, taken out and shot. Under such circumstances the *Kuo Ming Tang* men fled as best they could. They scattered to all corners of the world, while the Kwangsi commander remained in control of Canton.

On Christmas day 1915 Yunnan again started a revolt against the dictatorship of Yuan Shi Kai. All the southwestern provinces joined with the exception of Kwangtung, which was firmly in the grip of Yuan's friends. Yunnan, Kwangsi, and Cantonese revolutionists advanced against the city and besieged it for two months. They were unsuccessful, however, and the rebellion was suppressed.

Upon the death of Yuan Shi Kai, in 1916, Li Yuan Hung, who succeeded him in the presidency, gave promise of a more liberal policy. He appointed a new civil governor for Kwangtung, who was accompanied to his post by Admiral Sah. The Admiral negotiated for the evacuation of the city by the Kwangsi commander, who was sent with all his troops to the island of Hainan as director of mines!

Hardly a month was Canton to enjoy a democratic administration and be free to restore her schools and institutions to their former state. For in July Lu Yung Ting, the head of the Kwangsi militarist group, was appointed Super-Tuchun of the two Kwangs. Kwangtung was again under alien rule. The Kwangsi militarist party again had the city in their hands. Lu himself went to Peking the following year and was received with great honors. He then retired to Kwangsi, leaving Tan Hou Ming as Acting Tuchun of Kwangtung.

Then came the struggle in Peking between the Parliamentarians and the Militarists over the question of entering the European War. The struggle ended in the dissolution of Parliament, the restoration of the monarchy by Chang Hsun, and the final triumph of the Peking militarists. The Republic of China was no longer more than a name. All semblance of popular control or constitutional procedure had been done away with. A group of irresponsible military barons had succeeded to the power of the Manchus.

This was not what Dr. Sun had magnanimously resigned the presidency to accomplish and he could not brook the turn events had taken. He saw that the Revolution had compromised too soon and that the work must be again taken up by those who were sincerely and disinterestedly insistent upon real reform in China and carried through to the goal of constitutional government without compromise with the forces of reaction. Though Tuan Chi Jui had overthrown Chang Hsun and restored the nominal republic, he made no attempt to restore constitutional government or reinstate the Parliament, which had been illegally dissolved by Li Yuan Hung under pressure from Chang Hsun.

There being no hope in the Peking situation, Dr. Sun induced the First Squadron of the navy, under Admiral Ching, to come to Canton and proclaim the establishment there of constitutional government. The southwestern provinces joined the movement at once and even the Kwangsi militarists, who ruled in Kwangtung, thought best this time to profess their adherence. They had no idea, however, of furthering the cause of democracy. Their scheme was to use the revolutionory movement to add Hunan to the territories under their control.

The members of Peking's dissolved Parliament began to make their way southward until about a third of their number had gathered at Canton. Here they declared themselves the real government of China and elected Sun Yat Sen generalissimo of the army and navy and instructed him to organize expeditions against Hunan and Fukien. Sun sent the Kwangsi leader Tan into southern Hunan and Chen Chiung Ming at the head of twenty companies into

southern Fukien. Both campaigns were successful and these territories were added to the Southern government.

In October of 1918 a new Parliament, which had been elected under the auspices of the northern militarists, met in Peking and elected Hsu Shih Chang "President of China." China thus acquired two governments neither of which by any amount of judicial indulgence could be considered legal. It was now purely a trial of strength between the revolutionists of the South and the reactionaries of the North.

Peace and order being of much greater moment to the foreigners in China than any final solution of China's troubles, the Peking Legations proposed a compromise. Under this pressure both parties sent delegates to Shanghai to negotiate. Little progress was made, however, for the Southern delegates insisted that the Peking government make public the agreements which had been made with Japan. This the North refused to do and, when the South insisted, recalled their delegates.

Meantime there was trouble at Canton. It was becoming increasingly evident that the Kwangsi militarists had no intention of supporting the constitutional cause and were misusing the movement. They grew refractory and finally refused to obey the orders of the generalissimo. Sun at one time went so far as to have one of his gunboats fire on their principal headquarters but their leader hastened to apologize and send gifts. This smoothed matters over for a time but a break was inevitable. The Kwangsi men secured the support of some of the members of the "Rump" Parliament for a plan to change the government to a Commission of Seven instead of a Generalissimo. The commission was named and consisted of Sun Yat Sen, Wu Ting Fang, Lu Yung Ting, Tang Chi Yao, Tang Shao Yi, Tsen Chun Hsuan and Admiral Ching. Sun believed a "seven-headed government" was impracticable under the existing circumstances and left for Shanghai. Tang Shao Yi never took up his post. Tsen was elected chairman of the commission, which was called the Military Government of China.

During this time a new political party known as the *Ching Shu Hui* had been organized at Canton. Its policy was opportunism and its aim the control of public offices for its own members. The Kwangsi militarists joined hands with this party to take over the Military government and entered into secret negotiations with Peking. They finally agreed upon the actual terms of a compromise with Peking which would have brought honors and wealth to the negotiators but would have killed the cause of constitutional government in China. When this plan was laid before Tang Chi Yao for his approval, he exposed the whole scheme. Wu Ting Fang at once denounced the traitors and left for Shanghai to join Dr. Sun and Tang Shao Yi there. To punish Tang Chi Yao for his action in exposing them, the Kwangsi crowd removed the commander of his Yunnanese troops in Canton and practically kept him prisoner, appointing one of their own minions in his stead.

This manoeuvre placed the Kwangsi militarists in complete control of Canton and the remains of the "Southern government." The only remaining menace to their absolute security was the Cantonese army under Chen Chiung Ming in southern Fukien. The Kwangsi men tried to starve him out by cutting off his supplies and revenues. Chen, however, maintained himself by securing the support of the Fukien people, who were well pleased with the progressive measures which had been taken under his administration. This angered the Kwangsi crowd and they determined to attack him in September (1920). Chen was informed of this and made his plans accordingly. He made an agreement forthwith with Li Hou Chi, the Tuchun of Fukien, to evacuate southern Fukien and return it to Li in consideration for arms and money. Instead of waiting for the Kwangsi army to attack him, he opened his own campaign in August. By a forced march he surprised and captured Swatow. As he advanced toward Canton the people of Kwantung rose and formed volunteer bands on all sides and harassed every movement of the Kwangsi army. There was fierce fighting at Ho Yuen, which was taken and lost three times before Chen finally secured it. After this success the Bocca Tigris on the river below Canton declared their independence and joined Chen. This opened the way for the Cantonese army to Shek Lung and severed the Kwangsi communications.

The success of Chen's army was now assured. Several Cantonese generals declared for Chen and established themselves in Honan across the river from the city of Canton itself. They also captured or brought over all of the gunboats and thus secured control of all of the waterways—that is all of the communications of the province. This was fatal to the Kwangsi party for it cut off all of their revenues and supplies from the country districts. By the first of September they opened negotiations to see what they could save from the wreck. The British Consul-General acted as intermediary. The Kwangsi leaders asked for $2,000,000 and to be allowed to withdraw with all their arms. This was refused and Chen captured Waichow, his own birth-place, and forced the evacuation of Canton. He finally agreed to give the Kwangsi army an unmolested passage to their own province but they were to get no money.

On October 29, they evacuated Canton with all their arms. Chen's advance guard and local troops occupied the city and General Chen himself entered the city amid a great demonstration on the part of the populace on November 3. He at once wired to Sun, Wu Ting Fang and Tang Shao Yi to come to Canton. When they returned they were joined by Tang Chi Yao from Yunnan. This was a quorum of the "seven-headed government" and the Military government was reestablished.

In May of 1921 an extraordinary session of the old Parliament, which had now collected an absolute majority of its original membership, elected Sun Yat Sen "President of China." Much ink has been used in attempts to prove that this election was legal, while that of Hsu Shih Chang was not. The latter proposition is self-evident as there was no color of legality to the Peking election. There is room at least for an argument on the legality of Sun's election but even the most earnest supporters of the Southern government admit that it might be "more legal."

Peking, however, showed no hesitation in condemning it *in toto*. Not only did it brand the whole Southern movement as treachery and rebellion but it ordered its old friends the Kwangsi militarists to reinvade Kwangtung, capture the province and restore it and its shekels to Peking. This order the Kwangsi men attempted to carry out. But they reckoned without their host. When the dust cleared it was discovered that they had not only failed to drive Chen out of Kwangtung but, much to their chagrin, Chen had driven them out of Kwangsi!

Then something happened which was striking evidence of something new in China. The victorious general did not fill the public offices of the captured province with his subordinate officers and other henchmen. The Southern government, of which Dr.

Sun was the head, and in which General Chen himself held high office, was pledged to the doctrine of provincial autonomy. Now that their arms had been successful, they did not, as is usually the case, forget their pledges or hunt for some lame excuse for breaking them, but they proceeded to carry them out. The military arm offered no interference in the organization of a new government for Kwangsi. The matter was left entirely to the civil authorities. Nor did these make any endeavor to use the situation to their own profit. Kwangsi was turned back to the people of Kwangsi. Dr. Ma Chen Wu, a highly educated scholar, graduate of a German university, and a native of Kwangsi, was appointed Civil Governor under the Southern government with instructions to organize an administration.

This he is now doing with the assistance of the progressive elements in Kwangsi. The old militarist crowd have fled and their power seems broken. So sure is the new government of its position that even the military forces of the province are being turned over to Kwangsi men. There is no intention to hold Kwangsi by military force. Provincial autonomy is to be a reality, not merely a campaign catchword.

With Kwangtung and Kwangsi integral parts of the new "republic;" with Yunnan and Kweichow adhering to the Canton leadership; with the majority of Szechuan and Hunan leaders favorable; the Southern government feels that the time is ripe to carry the principles of the revolution, lost by the compromise with Yuan Shi-kai in 1912, to all parts of China. "Long enough has the Republic of China been a byword among the nations because of the corruption and venality of the usurpers at Peking," they say. "The Southerners would bring China into her own."

President of the World Press Congress in China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

FOLLOWING the departure of Lord Northcliffe, "the British newspaper king" from Shanghai a week ago, Dr. Walter Williams, "the first teacher of Modern Journalism," has come to visit China. Dr. Williams is president of the Press Congress of the World and dean of the School of Journalism, of the University of Missouri, the oldest professional school for journalists in the world.

Accompanied by a group of American and European journalists, who are anxious to know all they can about China and see everything about her for themselves, Dean Williams—by this title he prefers to be addressed—is touring in the Far East in the interest of his international press organization. Immediately upon the termination of the Honolulu sessions of the World Press Congress at the end of October, he set out for Japan.

In the Island Empire, he was royally entertained by Japanese publicists, and met prominent statesmen and influential leaders in various walks of life. He had much opportunity to observe and study the conditions in that country as bearing a relationship to the development of modern journalism. A fortnight's stay in Japan has undoubtedly enabled him to form an accurate idea as to the extent of progress made in the Japanese press since his last visit several years ago.

From Japan Dean Williams passed through Korea and Manchuria and arrived in Peking on the morning of December first. Among those who met him and his party at the Chienmen station were two former pupils of his, Frank Hedges, Peking correspondent of the *Public Ledger*, a 1920 graduate of the Missouri School of Journalism, and myself, a 1912 graduate.

The founder of the first school of journalism in the world must now better appreciate the significance of the casual remark made by a British delegate to the Press Congress in Honolulu that Dean Williams was founding "a silent empire of influence." His former students are truly scattered in the four corners of the earth and are carrying out his teaching—journalism for public service.

The managing editor of the *Japan Advertiser*, the associate editor of the *Trans-Pacific Monthly*, and several other energetic newspaper men in Japan used to sit at the feet of Dean Williams at Columbia, Missouri, and learned there their lessons in editorial writing. In China, his former students are occupying no less important positions in the field of journalism.

J. B. Powell, publisher and editor of the *Weekly Review of the Far East*, who is now at Washington, D. C., and Don D. Patterson, acting editor of the *Review*, who studied journalism under him years ago, are making their influence felt in Shanghai, the New York of China. Mr. Hedges and myself—in a small way I must admit—are doing the same thing in Peking, and are forcing our presence upon the public irrespective of its welcoming it or otherwise.

Down in Canton, the site of the opposition government, Hin Wong, my class-mate, who is now at Washington D. C., is battering for the recognition of his leadership in journalism single-handed. Mr. Wong, blunt and obstinate, occasionally outwits the venerable statesman and diplomat, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, but he has to pay for his victory. He is holding to the teaching of the Columbia Dean so tenaciously that seven years ago he came very near to facing a firing squad as a sequence of his quarrel with the present Southern War Lord, General Chen Chung-ming. He is at present serving as Canton correspondent of *Reuters*, the *Associated Press* and the *Review*. In Manila Roy C. Bennett, a graduate of the school, is associate editor of the *Daily Bulletin* and has the assistance of Hayden Nichols, another Missouri man.

These young gentlemen in journalism-they are young as none of them are more than thirty-five years old-are covering Chinese and Japanese news for the world. Their main work consists of reporting, editing and corresponding. Some of them have however, ventured out to the field of constructive journalism. They are teaching the art of newspaper-making to their Oriental pupils. Mr. Patterson, for instance, is conducting a course of lectures at St. John's University, Shanghai. Mr. Powell was once invited to organize a school of journalism in Peking. The writer has been asked to instruct the students of Communications University in the matter of advertising.

Dean Williams is literally founding through his pupils "a silent empire of influence." It will, of course, not be an empire of militaristic aggression or yellow journalism, but the empire of public service, which he greatly emphasized in the classroom. His re-election in Honolulu as president of the Press Congress of the World is a fitting recognition of his noble work, the imparting of a purpose to the honorable profession of journalism higher than that of the mere making of bread and butter.

It is true that Lord Northcliffe is "the British newspaper king," as General Li Yuen-hung, former President of China, happily and picturesquely called the publisher of the *London Times*. It is no less

Walter Williams, father of professional training for journalism, Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, and President of the Press Congress of the World.

true that Dean Williams is "the first teacher of modern journalism." Prior to his founding of the Missouri School of Journalism, Western newspaper men positively declared that journalism could be learned only in the newspaper office and not in the class room.

Determined to prove the fallacy of the theory, Dean Williams started the first newspaper school in the world, in 1908. As to the success of it, all the practical newspaper men in America and Europe never took the trouble of concealing their suspicion, and often went out of their way to put their views on record. They have now reversed their opinion of their own accord. Today the school of journalism in America is unusually popular.

As early as nine years ago, Dean Williams had demonstrated the success of the experiment. In 1912, the Pulitizer School of Journalism at Columbia University, it may be recalled, was founded by Dr. Talcott Williams. Soon after its establishment, the publisher of the *New York Times*, as if to show his belief in it, sent one of his daughters to that school for education. She studied in the same class in which I enrolled after my graduation from Missouri. Dean Williams is undisputably the father of the journalism school idea. It is rather appropriate that he should have also been the founder of the Press Congress of the World.

This is what Charles G. Ross, Washington correspondent for the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, a reporter on the *Columbia Herald* under Dean Williams and for ten years a member of the faculty of the Missouri School of Journalism, has to say about him in an article in the *Editor and Publisher* of New York, and this will confirm and elaborate the general opinion of the president of the Press Congress of the World, who is now visiting in China:

During about the same period that the "old" *New York Sun* was at the peak of its fame as "the newspaper man's newspaper," there flourished in a Missouri town of 5,000 people a weekly paper that enjoyed in its own sphere a prestige akin to that of the *Sun* in city journalism. This was the *Columbia Missouri Herald*, owned by E. W. Stephens and edited Walter Williams.

Wherever country and small-town newspaper men foregathered, the *Herald* was talked about and admired. It was something different in the small-town field. It was beautifully printed on book stock in magazine form; its contents, both news and editorials, sparkled. Besides covering the town and country news (it had, I believe, a country correspondence system that never has been excelled), the *Herald* ranged over the whole domain of human interests.

It was Democratic in politics, but not hidebound. People clipped things from it and put them away in scrap books. Editors all over the state—and out of the state as well—used reproduce its editorials, and the cheerful and sage philosophy that the morning sun, shining across the editor's desk, inspired him to write in his special column. "The East Window."

Columbia has grown and taken on metropolitan airs, and the *Herald* has changed hands several times since Walter Williams ran it, but old-timers like to recall the town and the *Herald* of "East Window" days and to point out to visitors the window itself—giving a view now of the Monotype machines of the big Stephens book-publishing plant—at which Walter Williams sat to write his column and make "the model country weekly of America."

Walter Williams, the same who is now dean of the Missouri School of Journalism of Columbia, the first of its kind too be established, and president of the Press Congress of the World, began his newspaper career as a printer's devil in Boonville, Mo., where he was born 57 years ago. He learned the printer's trade there and became editor and part owner of the *Boonville Advertiser*. In 1890, when he was 26 years old, E. W. Stephens made him editor of the *Herald*.

They were a great team, Stephens and Williams. Stephens, who has grown to be one of the best known and best beloved public figures in Missouri, was an ideal mentor Williams a quick pupil. The *Herald* prospered amazingly under their joint guidance, as it did later when Stephens having his publishing interests to look after, became a sort of "editor emeritus" and left the sole active direction of the paper to Williams.

Both men were extremely jealous of the paper's good name and good appearance. They had a set of printers of the old school, who took a personal delight in keeping the paper free from error, typographical or otherwise. But sometimes something went wrong, and then both Stephens, though an excellent Baptist, and Williams, though a leading Presbyterian and a man of infinite patience, would be forcibly heard from—not in a truculent way, but forcibly and impressively.

One such occurrence is part of the intimate history of the town, because it was marked by Walter Williams' using language that he wouldn't have used in the *Herald*. On only two occasions, this and one other, is Williams known to have found the bounds of his editorial vocabulary too narrow. The *Herald's* immaculate make-up man, Evans, perpetrated the outrage. He got two of the *Herald's* headings transposed, and ran "The Results of Love Making," which was intended to go over the marriage licenses, over the record of births.

With the sly or scandalized comments of *Herald* readers in his ears, Williams summoned the stricken Evans before him and in the curious falsetto that was then his normal voice, and with impressive spacing of his words, made one remark:

"Mr. Evans—you—have—simply—played—Hell!"

This is as good a place as any to tell of the other occasion when Walter Williams exploded. As a member of the board of curators of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, Williams was on the witness stand before a legislative "smelling" committee which had come over from the state capital. A legislator of large bulk and peculiarly bad manners was the examiner. Deceived by the unruffled placidity of the witness, the questioner became offensive. He went too far. The gentle, smallish man in the witness chair rose up in holy wrath and in perfect Biblical, but not editorial, English consigned the legislator to several kinds of hell. That ended the examination.

The incident is set down here because it gives some clue to the many-sided character of the president of the World's Press Congress. He is a man of tact and diplomacy in high degree, but he has a "punch" and uses it when the occasion warrants. These qualities are reflected in his writings and his public addresses and will be revealed to the delegates at the Press Congress before the sessions have gone far.

Otherwise Walter Williams—to get back on the chronological track—was editor of the *Herald* from 1890 to 1908. Though the paper was his major interest during that period, it by no means was the only one. In spite of the handicap of a high voice that was likely to rasp one's nerves at first, before the ear got attuned to it, he became a speaker of repute throughout the State and was much in demand—as he still is—to address public meetings. One forgot the voice in the charm and eloquence of the words. The voice may even have been an asset, in giving him a hallmark of individuality. By some curious freak, a severe illness of typhoid fever about 1905 completely changed his voice, deepening it and giving it a melody it had lacked.

During his *Herald* days, Williams became nationally known as the teacher of what was said to be the largest Sunday school class in the country. Townspeople and university students, of his own and other churches, came to hear him, filling the entire Presbyterian Church. The Bible has always been his favorite study, and on it he has closely modelled his vivid style of speaking and writing. To lecture on it was a labor of love. He spoke with the authority of one having understanding. He could be grave or gay, serious or playfully whimsical.

Stories and anecdotes, to the ample fund of which he has constantly added, seasoned his talks. It was no wonder, so unconventional and so effective was his method, that the city newspapers sent feature writers to Columbia to "cover" Walter Williams Sunday school class. Like "the model country weekly," it was a town institution—something for the Commercial Club to tell about in its booklets. Only lately, after an interim of years devoted to getting the School of Journalism on its feet, Williams has revived his Sunday school class. The attendance is such that it has to be held in one of the theaters.

While editor of the Herald, Williams established and ran for a brief period the *Country Editor*, a monthly guide to newspaper editing; edited the *St Louis Presbyterian* for two years and edited the *Daily State Tribune* at Jefferson City, near Columbia, for four years. Having previously, when only 23 years old and still on the *Boonville Advertiser*, served a term as president of the Missouri Press Association, he was in 1895 elected president of the National Editorial Association. In 1902 he was president for North America of the International Press Congress, at Berne, Switzerland.

Appointed a commissioner to interest the foreign press in the St. Louis World's Fair, he made a tour in 1902-4, that took him to newspaper offices in Africa, Asia and Europe. During this period he retained his connection with the *Herald* as "contributing editor." His travels in behalf of the exposition, and subsequent world journeys, one of them as a fellow of the Kahn Foundation for the Foreign Travel of American Teachers, have given him, I am convinced, a larger acquaintance among the newspaper workers of the world than that of any other man. There is hardly any great newspaper office in this country or Europe that he has missed. Some of the conclusions from his observations are given in "The World's Journalism," a brochure written after the Kahn Foundation tour.

For ten years, up to 1908, Williams was chairman of the excutive committee of the board of curators of the State University. The University owes much to his labors. He helped to keep it out of politics. His ability to wring money for needed improvements from reluctant appropriations committee became proverbial. Whenever the university got into a jam with the legislators at "Jeff City," it was the practice to send Williams over as an ambassador plenipotentiary to straighten things out. He knew the state from the top tier of counties to the bottom. He was saturated with its history about which he has written two or three books. Most important to the purpose in hand, he knew men and politics and he had a diplomatist's touch.

As a newspaper man Williams has been interested in politics most of his life, but has never been in it, in the sense of seeking office. The curator's office was appointive and carried no pay. The lure of political office has been dangled in front of him many times, but without causing him to deviate from his creed of undivided allegiance to journalism, and, through journalism, to the public. He would have made a master politican; at one time, as it appeared to me, he could have had the governorship for the asking, with its prospect of further preferment.

He has the right flair for politics—tact, liking for human contacts, the ability to win and keep loyal support—but prefers to use it in other directions. See "The Journalist's Creed," which he wrote as a guide to the aspiring young men and women who sit at his feet in the School of Journalism.

As the tempter failed to woo him from newspaper work into politics so did the enchantment that is in the "city game" fail to take him from his house by the side of the road in Columbia. Except for some correspondence work when he was editor of the *Herald* and a spell of city duty covering a national convention, he has never been directly associated with the metropolitan press. Yet he has had numerous offers from it. It was not so long ago that he was tendered the editorship of a big-city paper, and declined. The teaching of journalism, non-lucrative but with large opportunity for the inculcation of ideals, held him, as it probably will continue to hold him through the rest of his active life.

He began this work thirteen years ago. For a long time, as editor of the *Herald*, he had maintained that special training should be given for journalism, as for the law and medicine and engineering. The idea was scoffed at by "practical" newspaper workers, but he persisted in it and was instrumental in establishing in the university a course of occasional lectures by prominent out-of-town newspaper men. Sentiment grew, both among forward-looking newspaper men of the state and among university students, in favor of a permanent school of jaurnalism, co-ordinate in rank and dignity with the other professional departments of the University.

The movement bore fruit in 1908, when the university established a School of Journalism, gave it a separate professional faculty and a laboratory equipment, and named Walter Williams as its first dean. Williams sold the *Herald*, which, after the retirement of E. W. Stephens, he had come to own and which had grown into a daily with a weekly edition, and resigned from the university board of curators.

Starting a complete school of journalism, with no precedents as guide, was a big job. Watler Williams tackled it with enthusiasm and carried it through triumphantly. There were many obstacles to overcome, such as indifference or positive antagonism in a section of the state press and a cynical attitude on the part of some members of the university faculty, to whom the school was an unwanted stepchild in the academic household. At one time a fight was made on the school in the state legislature and the report went out that it had been abolished. The *New York Herald* printed its obituary in a paragraph stating that the Legislature had killed the school for "toying with the ethics of the profession" and headed the item "Don't Toy."

The school weathered all storms and is now as firmly established as any branch of the university. Students have come to it from every state in the Union and many foreign countries. It is world-famous as the first school of its kind and one of the few schools which give a complete journalistic curriculum, combining professional with academic subjects and publishes a daily newspaper as a laboratory product.

It has its own faculty and gives a distinctive degree on the completion of four year's work. Its success is attested by the fact that more than thirty other schools of like character have sprung up in all parts of the country since its establishment. The terminology that it adopted in its first catalogue to describe its basic courses is still, with slight variations, the terminology generally used in journalistic teaching. The school is now housed in a new building made possible by the gift of $75,000 by an alumnus, Ward Neff of Kansas City, who expressed in this way his gratitude to Dean Williams and the school for the instruction he received in newspaper-making.

The School of Journalism is Walter William's best monument. It has been built up around and is an expression of his personality. But for his untiring labor, his resourcefulness, his idealism, the school would have succumbed in the early days or would have come through with badly shattered prestige.

Dean Williams carries on the administrative work of the school and, in addition, teaches some of its major courses. In the thirteen years of his teaching, hundreds of students of both sexes have learned from him a lofty code of newspaper ethics. In ever widening circles, as graduates imbued with his ideals go out into active newspaper work, his influence spreads. His graduates are scattered throughout the state and nation and in foreign countries. With a few exceptions they have made good. Some have already risen to high executive position. The views of many editors that schools of journalism could serve no useful purpose have radically changed.

Two colleges have honored Dean Williams with the LL.D degree, but none who know him well would ever call him "Doctor." He has dignity, yes, but somehow it seems incongruous to give him that academic title. He is still a newspaper man. Yet he is more than that—you cannot sum him up in a word. He is a rare teacher, a writer of power and charm, a speaker equally at home as chairman of an international congress or toastmaster at a dinner.

He neither drinks, smokes, nor swears, yet he is a regular fellow, with warm human impulses. He has a smile that lights up his whole face. He can "kid" a speaker whom he is introducing and yet put him at his ease and bring out the best there is in him. The best I can do to complete this wholly inadequate picture is to say, weakly, that he is "magnetic." He ties men to him, and they love him. To his students and his former students he is always "The Dean," in tones, of reverence and affection.

When San Francisco held its exposition in 1915, it picked the Dean to organize and preside over an international association of journalists. This association, which became the Press Congress of the World, made him its president. Ever since his election he has been working with the energy and thoroughness that characterize him, to make the next meeting of the congress a success. The war caused postponement from time to time, and the place of the meeting was changed from Sydney, Australia, to Honolulu. The date has now been set and great preparations made. None who know the miracle-working dean will doubt for a minute that those who go to the Honolulu convention will be richly rewarded

The "Secrets" of the Conference

BY JOHN W. KINGSNORTH

AN overwrought world, dreaming in the midst of its present worries, saw in the miserable breakdown of the Versailles Conference a ray of hope for future peace and understanding in the world in the possibility of "open covenants, openly arrived at" in future gatherings of the various nations. It believed that secret diplomacy had been given its death blow by the irresponsible divisions made by that body. An enlightened public opinion was expected to arise which would forever banish to the diplomatic ash heap closed doors on deliberations and the political trades made on a basis of "you support my pet scheme and I'll support yours."

Propaganda had become a distasteful and odious word, following the close of the war, and there existed, and still exists for that matter, a class among all of the peoples of the world who expected hereafter to be informed fully as to events affecting their social scheme, their commercial activities and their actual existence. There was, and is, the view that people existing under representative governments, as now compose the majority of the world's nations, should be told of these moves in both their domestic and international affairs, particularly the later, which affected their families, themselves and future generations. Secret diplomacy was expect to slink away to hide its face in confusion at the mess t had succeeded in making in the world for centuries past.

It was upon the Washington Conference that this class, composing supposedly a majority of thinking peoples, fixed their immediate hope of the abolition of secret negotiations and of a clear understanding at all times of what was going on in the conference chambers. The American press was particularly active in trying to bring about such a condition, realizing the false position they and their contemporaries of the world had been placed in when the doors swung shut at Versailles.

But to the leaders of the world's Powers, the time for the abolition of secret diplomacy and negotiations behind closed doors has apparently not yet come. The Washington Conference is carrying out, —perhaps on a modified scale—the mystifying procedure that characterized the Versailles debacle. This being written in the Far East is by necessary a Far Eastern viewpoint and perhaps is not as accurate as might be wished, yet nevertheless it is apparent from this distance that the press and the people are being told only those things which they are desired to know.

There has been no confirmation of the fact that the negotiations are secret nor that they are being openly carried on. The Far Eastern reader must depend upon the sources at hand for his information. From these he is able to glean that, "The whole atmosphere is full of mysterious whisperings and rumors of secret deals and trades for the big development of the Conference that is now impending." Again a protest is handled by the explanation that "undoubtedly the epidemic of loose talk of this kind springs from a conviction," and so on. Going still further into news reports the reader is told that indignation exists in official circles over certain unclarified beliefs. Still another matter is discussed with the explanation that "complete secrecy is maintained in regard to the proposals made but it is felt that a great deal was accomplished." One might continue with similar quotations *ad infinitum*—and such utterances need not be dated, for in similar phrasing and content they have been characteristic of the world's international assemblies for centuries.

It would be interesting to have from the world's leading diplomats, past and present, a frank and honest statement of their convictions with regard to international political intercourse and the reasons why certain facts have been withheld from the people. It would be still more interesting to know what the general opinion in these circles of "altitudinous diplomacy" is of the "man in the street." One might be justified in attributing some such view as this to the diplomat: "The people of the world are steeped in the deepest jungles of ignorance, swayed by undue emotion and what not, and for this reason it has become necessary that those of us who have been endowed with a superior intellect should at all times direct their destinies. A little knowledge is a bad thing, as you know, and if we give these people their heads, Heaven knows in what direction they will run, the poor simpletons!" And two hands would go aloft in an anguished mental contemplation of a world that knows what is going on at all times.

To whom the responsibility for the closing of the doors at the Washington Conference can be given is questionable. The United States, for instance, in its own domestic government is subject at all times to the searchlight of popular opinion brought about through open debates in Congress and open deliberations in committee sessions. A closed

session immediately brings forth a damaging reaction from the press and by means of the press from an enlightened public opinion. It is, perhaps, not fair to bring up the question of the fixing of the responsibility since all who participate are equally responsible.

The immediate effects of such a procedure, however, can be judged from events now current in the Far East, and particularly in China. The hopes of the Chinese people have been raised to a hitherto unknown degree by the Washington Conference — whether such hopes are warranted or unwarranted is quite another matter. They have, accordingly, grasped every scrap of information with regard to Conference eagerly and have examined all closely in an attempt to ascertain the future of their country. They have been told that it is practically a settled matter that foreign postoffices will be abolished. They have been encouraged by the ready acceptance of the Root Resolutions by all powers and they have been further encouraged by reports that the abolition of extraterritoriality will receive sympathetic consideration.

But in the midst of their elation, as the Conference waxes more exhaustive in its deliberations, they are told that Great Britain, France, Japan and the United States have practically agreed upon a quadruple alliance to replace the Anglo-Japanese alliance but that "complete secrecy" surrounds the proposals. A second report then comes that this isn't really an alliance but merely an agreement, which to them is a fine line of distinction not readily understood. A third report arrives which repeats the fact that such an agreement has been reached but that it is merely to be a declaration of principle through an interchange of notes. It is difficult to know which of these reports to believe and, as is natural, the first creates the most lasting impression. An excellent example of this is the general feeling that exists in China with regard to the Lansing-Ishii agreement. The news of this agreement reached China by a news report, interpreting it much in the same light as the Chinese interpretation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, before American officials in the country knew of its conclusion.

A second instance of a more aggravated nature is that of the negotiations over Shantung, and the former German leases held by Japan. Since the Versailles award of this territory, the Shantung question has been the source of constant aggravation in the nation of China, and it might be added, constant agitation. No other one infringement of the nation's rights, from the Chinese viewpoint, has received as much attention. It can, then, be readily imagined how a news dispatch stating that "It is officially announced that arrangements have been made for the Chinese and Japanese to carry *direct negotiations* (the italics are mine) on the Shantung Question" would be received. Not long before the opening of the Washington Conference the Peking government reiterated its refusal to open direct negotiations with Japan after much pressure had been brought to bear from sources within the country. The reply had always been made that the question had best be left for the consideration of the League of Nations or some other international tribunal. The Washington Conference was looked to as the international tribunal. Then to have "direct negotiations" thrown out from the Washington Conference on the Shantung question was more than could be understood. Of course, there are later dispatches which state that Secretary of State Hughes and Arthur Balfour will act as mediators, and that the conclusions arrived at will be brought up for final consideration before the Far Eastern Committee, representing all of the Power participating, but this only adds to the confusion as to what to believe and what not to believe—and the impression of "direct negotiations," since it is the one most feared, persists.

News dispatches continue to use the words "it is reported," "it is believed" and "the general opinion prevails," but these only serve to indicate to the people of the Far East that the newspaper correspondents, in not being permitted free access to the Conference, are being forced to listen to rumors and to form their own conclusions, whether these be right or wrong. Consequently the people of the Far East, foreign and native, are thrown back upon the same alternative.

The only logical conclusion that can be drawn is that secret diplomacy, in the minds of the world's diplomatic leaders, has not outlived its usefulness and that the people of the world should be satisfied with decisions made without their knowledge and consent. The phrase of "a government for the people, by the people and of the people," is being interpreted in many interesting but not satisfying ways. In the end, any missteps at any conference fall upon the people of the nation which makes or is affected by them and there has always been every indication that it is not given to but few men to direct the affairs of millions without frequently erring.

There is much hope for world peace in the Washington Conference but as it proceeds there is an increasing amount of depression and pessimism. The reports of "mysterious whisperings and rumors of secret trades and deals" do little to dispel the cynical view which the people of the world have been forced to adopt. The question is always present whether such "mysterious" happenings would be possible if the frankness of open diplomacy prevailed, propaganda of the type that has made the reading public of today doubt its periodicals was not fostered, and clarity of understanding, rather than an ignorance and misinterpretation of all actions, reigned.

China's Participation in the World Press Congress

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

ONE of the features of the second session of the Press Congress of the World held at Honolulu between October 10 and November 2, 1921, was China's participation in all of the activities of the sessions. China sent six Chinese journalists to the Congress, and they represented the Chinese press in all sections of the country. Three of these delegates, shortly before the termination of the sessions, proceeded to America to attend the Washington Conference on behalf of their papers.

The Chinese delegates to the World Press Congress, sitting for the second time at Honolulu, were: K. P. Wang, of the *Shun Pao*, China's oldest modern newspaper; Jabin Hsu, representing the Chinese Press Association at Shanghai; Hin Wong, representative of the *Star* and *Reuter's News Agency* at Canton; P. Y. Chien, of the *Social Welfare*, a progressive daily at Tientsin and Peking; Timothy Wang, resident correspondent of the *Shun Pao* at Honolulu; and Hollington K. Tong,

representating the *Weekly Review* of *the Far East* and the Commercial Press of Shanghai, the *Peking Daily News* and the Chinese papers in Peking, the *North China Star* and the *North China Daily Mail* of Tientsin.

This was the first time that China had shown so much interest in the international press gathering. Only one Chinese journalist was present at the first session of the World Press Congress held at San Francisco in 1915. Since then leaders in this country have realized the importance of the congress and forseen the close relationship between that organization and the world peace in the future. Having realized it, they had done all they could to make its second session a success. Two government officials in Peking had presented to the Press Congress through me two tokens of esteem and appreciation of the great part that the press of the world plays in international life.

The Prime Minister of China presented one of these two tokens, a Chinese silver monument, which represented a court of world opinion, a very apt reference to the character of the Press Congress. The Minister of Finance presented a silver cup, "emblematic," as the *Star Bulletin*, Governor-General Farrington's organ described it, "of friendship and amity inscribed in English with sentiments of international cordiality." Both gifts were a tribute to the power of the world opinion and sent by China as symbols of the arts of peace which the press has been doing so much to foster. Throughout the session they were displayed conspicuously on the chairman's table. Favorable press comments were made on them, and the American newspapers considered the gifts as another proof of China's conviction that the pen is mightier than the sword.

It was a Chinese delegate who opened the discussion on the interchange of newspapermen between the leading nations. In the course of a speech on the subject of an appeal from the Republic of China to the Press Men of the world I said: "As one of the means to create an initial interest in China I propose the exchange of newspaper men between the countries which are participating in the Press Congress of the World. The institution of exchange professors for the communication of knowledge between countries in the scientific and literary fields has hitherto proved a success. Why not interchange journalists between China and America, between China and Great Britain, between China and Japan, between China and France and other countries? If there is any measure which will insure a better international understanding, certainly the exchange of newspaper men will be one. Both the Chinese people and Chinese officials will give to the proposal all their support and encouragement."

"On the eve of my departure for Honolulu last month," I added, "I saw the leading members of the Ministry of Communications at Peking and told them of my idea. They readily expressed their willingness to assist in putting it into effect. Hsu Shih-chwang, Vice-Minister of Communications, a brother of the President of China, and Dr. C. C. Wang, a Yale graduate, and chief of the Railway Department, were most enthusiastic over my proposal. One day before leaving Peking, I received an official letter from the Ministry of Communications informing me that if the proposal could be adopted at the Press Congress of the World, the Ministry would be very glad to offer in advance to such exchange journalists from foreign countries the privilege of free transportation and travelling on all the Chinese government railways and the friendly assistance of communications authorities wherever they would like to go in my country. I hope that before the present session adjourns, it will consider the advisability of the proposal and some action will be taken."

The honor of moving a resolution to put the idea into effect was given to me towards the termination of the session. The resolution which I introduced and which was unanimously carried read: "Whereas each nation must depend in large measure upon its journalists for its knowledge of the other nations of the world, and whereas it is in the interests of world peace and understanding that journalists should be most thoroughly informed as regards the people and customs and thought of countries other than their own, be it resolved that the Press Congress of the World urge wider practice of the policy of interchange of journalists between nations and propose to its executive committee that definite steps be taken to increase the practice between the countries represented in the Congress."

Two hundred delegates from all over the world participated at the Honolulu meeting of the World Press Congress. Unfortunately some of them, who had taken full part in the inter-islands sight-seeing trip arranged by the reception committee of Haiwaii and other entertainments. given by the hospitable people of the islands, did not get much benefit from the meeting itself by their absence. They appeared to have gone to Honolulu more for amusement than for the serious business of endeavoring to work out a scheme to promote world-wide harmony and avoid international strife. Criticisms of their lack of interest in the more important part of the program were heard everywhere as the session was approaching an end. One European delegate said to me that if the third session were held in his country he would see to it that business would come before pleasure. Notwithstanding this lack of interest in the serious side of the Congress the international press gathering at Honolulu was a success.

President G. Warren Harding, honorary president of the congress, contributed a large share to the success of the sessions just over. Through his influence the American government sent on behalf of the congress invitations to the various countries to attend the Honolulu Conference and this in no small measure interested other governments in the congress. At one time it was expected that President Harding would go to Honolulu personally to open the session, but the magnitude of his official business at Washington prevented him from carrying out his first wish. His message read by Governor-General Farrington on the opening day indicated his interest in the gathering and his belief in the power of the press.

The President in his message dwelt on journalism as a great power for good; a tremendous influence that should be wielded only for truth and the welfare of humanity. He hoped that the session of the Press Congress of the World at Honolulu might result in better understanding between nations; that its deliberations might prove of advantage to the peoples of the various countries represented; that this important gathering might serve humanity by helping to make the power of journalism an influence for world peace, for the support of the democratic principle in government, and for the dissemination of sinlighting truth throughout the world.

Dr. Walter Williams, president of the Press Congress of the World and dean of the School of Journalism in the University of Missouri, was the next speaker, and in his speech he briefly reviewed the history of the congress. "The Press Congress of

the World," he said, "is an outgrowth of an increasing professional spirit among journalists and of an enlarged desire for closer comradeship and for adequate consideration of common problems. It was organized in San Francisco in 1915, though in previous years the way had been pointed to such an association by international conferences and associations meeting in Switzerland, France, England, the United States and elsewhere. In the preliminary session during the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco representatives from twenty-eight countries united in effecting an organization.

"The Congress executive committee selected at that time accepted the invitation of the government of New South Wales to hold the first formal sessions of the new world organization at Sydney. The continuance of the world war deferred the meeting and, other conditions intervening, it was deemed best by the executive committee to change the site of the Congress and to accept the cordial invitation promptly extended by Haiwaii to hold the first formal sessions in Honolulu. . . . . .The Congress today has members in fifty countries and upon its roll are more than 2300 representative journalists. The object of the Congress is set out in its constitution: 'To advance by conference, discussion and united effort the cause of journalism in every honorable way.' It seeks by interchange of views, by discussions, by correspondence, by acquaintanceship, to enlarge the horizon of its members and to bring to all of them added appreciation of the dignity and the possibility of their profession."

The agenda prepared by the executive committee urged the discussion of these questions at the Honolulu sessions: (a) What preparation is desirable for journalism?, (b) How far is freedom of the press necessary or desirable and how may this freedom best be attained and safeguarded?, (c) How best may avenues for news communication throughout the world be established, maintained and kept open?, (d) What, if any, are the obligations of journalism with reference to international relations?, (e) The question of interchange of journalists. The conference also discussed the question of the reduction of cable rates.

Colonel Edward Frederick Lawson, assistant managing proprietor of the *London Daily Telegraph*, and delegate of the Empire Press Union, who led the discussion of the cable rate reduction, moved the following resolution on the question and had it passed in unanimity: "This Congress declares that, in the intersts of world amity and of better international understanding and sympathy, telegraphic facilities for the general interchange of news and press comment should be greatly cheapened, improved and extended; and that the representatives of the world's press here assembled in conference undertake, in their respective countries, to press by all legitimate means for the establishment of lower rates for press messages, whether by land telegraph, submarine cable or wireless telegraphy, and for the improvement and extension of such means of communication."

"In submitting this resolution," said Colonel Lawson, "I shall assume that no one here disputes the desirability of improved communications. There may be people in this world who have a vested interest in ignorance, but they are not to be found in a gathering of representatives of the world's press. Innumberable cases can be quoted where the beginning of international misunderstandings can be traced to the absence of full and accurate accounts of events, not due to any international misrepresentation, but entirely due to a very laudable desire to curtail cabling expenses." In another part of his speech he said: "We don't want paid propaganda from any one. We want news, a regular flow of live news, got whence we want, free and cheap, free alike from restriction and from bias, and cheap so that partial understanding may not work as great mischief as international prejudice."

The Press Congress sessions were brought to a close on October 20 by the re-election of Dr. Walter Williams as president of the congress for the next term, the election of James Wright Brown, of the *Editor and Publisher* of New York as secretary-treasurer and the appointment of a governing committee of fifteen. Following is a complete summary of the resolutions adopted which show the accomplishment of the congress in 1921:

1. Favoring the fullest publicity for all matters of national and international import, and urging governments to give their press full and complete access to all avenues of information. Proposed by Gregorio Nieva, delegate from the Philippines.

2. Providing that membership fees in the Press Congress be $5 a year, U. S. money, for individuals, and $50 a year for corporate memberships.—Proposed by Mark Cohen, delegate from New Zealand.

3. Increasing the personnel of the governing committee to 15 members, and eliminating the proviso that governing committee members be vice presidents.—Proposed by nominations committee.

4. Pledging the delegates to work with their governments to obtain cheaper rates for press messages, and increased and improved radio, cable and telegraphic communication.—Proposed by Col. Edward Frederick Lawson, delegate from England.

5. Commending the policy of the United States government in permitting use of the naval radio service for the transmission of press messages, and urging other countries to adopt a similar policy in order to obtain an inexpensive, world-wide interchange of news.—Proposed by Valentine S. McClatchy, delegate from the United States.

6. Indorsing and pledging support of methods of education for journalism.—Proposed by K. Sugimura, delegate from Japan.

7. Cooperation by Press Congress with proposed International Press Union to be organized in Belgium.—Proposed by Ludving Saxe, delegate from Norway.

8. Suggesting the appointment of a committee to investigate and study the condition of the press of China, recommending improvements if necessary.—Proposed by Hin Wong, delegate from China.

9. Suggesting the appointment of a committee to investigate and study the condition of the press of Korea, recommending improvements if necessary.—Proposed by Henry Chung, delegate from Korea.

10. Requesting governments to remove vexatious restrictions upon the issuance of passports, and to discontinue imposition of additional charges other than those made in the issuing country, in order to facilitate travel and especially free passage of journalists whose efforts might promote mutual enlightenment and understanding.—Proposed by resolutions committee.

11. That the president appoint standing committees to deal with: (a) news communication, (b) freedom of the press, (c) interchange of journalists, (d) journalistic education, (e) ethics of journalism and standard of practise, (f) promotion of the welfare of the journalist.—Proposed by resolutions committee.

12. Urging a wider practical policy of interchange of journalists, by all nations having representation in the congress.—Proposed by Hollington K. Tong, delegate from China.

13. Urging journalists to carry out to the fullest extent their obligation to promote the spirit of world fellowship.—Proposed by M. Zumoto, delegate from Japan.

14. Requesting the Conference on Limitation of Armaments to insure that, so far as it is compatible with the transaction of its business, representatives of the press be admitted to the sessions of the conference.—Proposed by R. C. De Rackin, delegate from the United States; amended on motion of Colonel Lawson of England.

15. Commending the *Associated Press* and its Honolulu representative, John Snell, for their enterprise in informing the world of the activities of the press congress.—Proposed by Rilley H. Allen, delegate from Hawaii.

16. Commending the *United Press* for its work in "covering" the congress sessions.—Proposed by Rilley H. Allen.

17. Commending the naval radio service for its work in the transmission of press congress news to the mainland, and in the transmission of additional world news to Hawaii for the benefit of the delegates.—Proposed by Riley H. Allen.

18. Pledging the Press Congress to support the work to be done at the Conference on Limitation of Armaments at Washington next month.—Proposed by Frank P. Glass, delegate from the United States.

One outcome of the Honolulu sessions of the Press Congress of the World was the organization of the first regional conference, the Pan-Pacific Press Congress, a department of the larger world institution. Later, regional conferences may be formed in other parts of the earth. The organization of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference was effected on the morning of October 21 at a meeting of representatives of Pacific countries attending the Press Congress in the old throne room of the one-time palace, now the capitol of the American Territory of Hawaii. Lorrin A. Thurston, president of the Advertiser Publishing Co., Honolulu, was elected president, and Dr. Frank F. Bunker, executive secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union, was elected secretary, and Y. Soga, editor of the *Nippu Jipi*, a Japanese daily of Honolulu, was elected a member of the Honolulu committee.

Alexander Hume Ford, director of the Pan Pacific Union, was moving spirit of the new organization. The morning session of Pan-Pacific Day on which the Pan Pacific Press Conference was brought into being was presided by Mr. Zumoto, editor of the *Weekly Herald of Asia*, and the afternoon session had myself as chairman. One of the important resolutions unaimously adopted outlined the scope of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference as follows:

"1. To act as an agency for interchanging among the newspapers and magazines of the Pacific region accurate information about the peoples of the Pacific and their problems.

"2. To arrange future conferences of representatives of the Pacific press to the end that the problems incident to the work of the press of the Pacific region shall be considered.

"3. To take such steps as are necessary to securing cheaper rates and more efficient service for telegraph, cable and wireless messages.

"4. To entertain representatives of the press of the Pacific as they pass through Honolulu, thus utilizing the opportunity afforded for spreading the Pacific spirit.

"5. To investigate the feasibility of the international interchange of journalists to the end that wider contacts may be created and initiate such interchange if a practical plan can be formed.

"6. To consider the practicability of establishing a Pan-Pacific school of journalism and take steps to bring this about if feasible.

"7. To collect and interchange films and pictures that portray accurately the life of the people.

"8. To assist in furthering the movement among Pacific countries of the adoption of the Roman alphabet and of a common language.

"9. To take such steps as will secure a modification of the ruling of the Shipping Board, recently made, which forbids passengers on a foreign boat bound for a United States port and wishing to stop over in Honolulu, from resuming passage on a boat of the same line. This is the interpretation given the regulation that no foreign boat can carry passengers between American ports and works a hardship upon persons coming from foreign ports who wish to stop over in Honolulu to attend conferences or for other purposes."

The Honolulu sessions of the World Press Congress commenced with an inter-island tour arranged by the local reception committee. The delegates to the Congress enjoyed to the limit every item on the entertainment and sight-seeing program. They particularly appreciated the two-day excursion to Hilo and the famous volcano, one of the most striking of all Haiwaii's natural wonders. The thrilling experience of groping in darkness through a long lava tuba called Thurston's Tube could not be forgotton in a life time. The people of Haiwaii are naturally hospitable, and they were especially so this time. All the delegates departed from their shore with a most pleasant remembrance of their cordiality and with an intimate knowledge of the problem of labor shortage now confronting them.

At sea, November 1, 1921.

The Washington Conference

(Covering the period from Thursday December 1, to Wednesday, December 7, inclusive)

THE question of the disposal of the leased territory of Kiachow and the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway, with its involved mining and other rights, has overshadowed all else during the fourth week of the Washington Conference, at least, so far as the questions of the Far East are concerned.

Secretary of State Hughes and Arthur Balfour, of the British delegation, on December 2, in conference offered their services to mediate the Shantung question between China and Japan, according to a special news cable to the *Review*. The Chinese and Japanese delegates, the dispatch continued, accepted the offer and each have appointed three negotiators. The Chinese delegation through Minister Sze issued a long statement to the effect that the Shantung question concerns all powers, demanding full control of the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway, with a definite date for the return of all former German properties. The despatch concludes that the Hughes-Balfour mediation is considered to be a happy solution of the deadlock now existing and presages a decision in the best interests of China.

Other dispatches, however, give varying views of the disposal of the Shantung case, the most clear of which advances the following explanation: The Shantung negotiations are not separate negotiations as early reports in the Far East would indicate. The question arose somewhat prematurely, the report says,

because it was raised in the discussions of the status of Japanese troops in Manchuria and Shantung, The British and American delegations made an offer of their good offices in mediation and the Chinese were unable to refuse but the negotiations are not secret and not confined to the Chinese and Japanese alone. The first conference on the matter is said to have found the Chinese standing firm in their original position. The Japanese position has not as yet been revealed.

The final deliberation on the matter will take place in the Far Eastern Committee, composed of representatives of all of the Powers attending the Conference, according to this report, whether the separate parley results in a settlement of the differences between the two individual nations or whether they break, "thus bringing the negotiations under the auspices of the Conference."

That all is not well under this arrangement has been indicated in a later report by Frederick William Wile of the *Public Lodger-China Press Service,* who cables: "Bitter indignation prevails in the highest official quarters in America over suggestions emanating mostly, but not exclusively from the Chinese delegates to the effect that the United States is about to 'sell out' the Far Eastern situation to Japan in exchange for Japanese sanction of the 5-5-3 naval ratio. Occasion may be taken at any moment to issue a strong denunciation of such insinuations which are declared to be utterly without foundation."

(In this connection it is interesting to note that the first news dispatches arriving in China from Washington indicated that direct negotiations between Japan and China over the Shantung question had been recommended and no reference made to any final settlement other than the one to be inferned as that between these two delegations solely. This inference has caused a stir of indignation in the Chinese press and among the people, a mass meeting and parade being announced the early part of this week for Thursday, December, 8, in Shanghai, to protest against such a step.)

The immediate cause for the opening up of the Shantung question, as indicated by news reports, was a bitter arraingment of Japan for the alleged violation of China's soil made by Minister Alfred Sze before the Conference on December 1. Dr. Sze in presenting China's case with regard to the continued presence of foreign troops in the nation, directed particular attention to Japanese offenses in this direction against the sovereignty of the country. His charge included the maintenance of troops, railway guards and police boxes, wireless stations and similar institutions, with specific reference to Japan. The subject was referred to a committee and the belief was expressed by one report that the commission for the investigation of the abolition of extraterritoriality might also be charged with a report of such alleged violations of China's territorial and administrative sovereignty. This commission will include China, it is said, who will have the right to refuse agreement with its findings.

In this connection it was expected that Japan would fully outline her position in leased territories and in Manchuria and oppose any removal as requested. It was reported that Japan might offer to withdraw from Hankow in return for permission to hold her lines as at present in Manchuria and Mongolia and this same move has also been reported with ergard to Shantung. One dispatch says: "Many delegates to the Conference are now convinced that the Japanese are preparing some shrewd bargain and all their obstructionist tactics are shaping to that end."

The next question in matter of importance seems to be the talk of the making of an alliance or an agreement between Great Britain, France, Japan and the United States with regard to Far Eastern affairs. This matter has been shown in various lights by reports from Washington and elsewhere.

After intimations of such an arrangement, a positive dispatch from Tokyo was published in China on December 1 to the effect that arrangements had been made, according to a Washington report to the *Jiji,* to supplant the Anglo-Japanese Alliance with a quadruple agreement to which Great Britain, France, Japan and the United States would be parties. Following on this came a later report through *Reuters Special Service,* from London that a report from Washington said a meeting between Mr. Hughes, Mr. Balfour and Baron Kato on December 2, resulted in a virtual agreement to scrap the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and to substitute an understanding between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, whereunder the Powers agree to the non-fortification of the Pacific Islands and Japan accepted the 60 percent naval ratio. The disptach adds that the report appears to be only intelligent anticipation and that the actual proposals are a matter of the greatest secrecy.

A later report says that the expected move is not to be nature of an alliance but a declaration of principles through an exchange of notes. For such an arrangement, the dispatch continues, Japan will accept the 5-5-3 naval ratio, provided a further agreement is reached with the United States not to fortify naval bases in the Pacific.

The naval part of the Conference has been submerged apparently for the time being in the considerations of the problems of the Extreme Orient. A *Reuter* dispatch from London gives the following summary: "The lull has also given an opportunity for the crystallization of views, which, when sifted, seem to denote an excellent outlook for complete naval agreement. Italy will support the British position regarding submarines, America moving sensibly towards it, partly as a result of the pressure of public opinion, while France shows no signs of being unreasonable. Though the complete abolition of submarines is not looked for, a substantial step in that direction is possible. The process in regard to land armament is not likely to go beyond a polite resolution."

A London report says that an examination of the Hughes proposal has revealed that Great Britain is given a large advantage in the workings of the plan vesed in that at the end of the naval holiday of ten year's that nation would be entitled to build twelve dreadnaughts of 35,000 tons each to replace old ships of more than twenty years service, while the United States would be entitled only to four and Japan one vessel of a similar type. This matter was discovered by British experts who have submitted it to the Americans. The latter are said to reluctantly acquiesed to a rearrangement of the proposal whereby such matters will be rectified and made more equal.

Other minor reports of the Conference give the various utterances of heads of delegations with regard to the position of themselves and their countries on certain questions but possess no tone of immediate significance.

A report taken from the *London Times* expresses the belief that the Irish negotiations will be in such a position as to permit Premier Lloyd George to depart for Washington during the middle of December. This move of the Premier, however, is as yet unconfirmed. Premier Briand has not yet returned to Washington and

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dispatches from Paris would seem to indicate that strong opposition is forming against him in his home country. Former President Poincare is reported as charging Briand with failure in everything "but oratory" at the Washington assembly.

Though no definite statement has been made to this effect, it is apparent from the news dispatches that the majority of the deliberations at the Conference are being carried on in secret. One dispatch regarding the agreement purported to in the making between Great Britain, France, Japan and the United States, says "Complete secrecy is maintained in regard to the actual proposals made." A second dispatch reports: "The whole atmosphere is full of mysterious whisperings and rumors of secret deals and trades for the development of the Conference that is now pending."

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The Washington Conference

As Seen By The Chinese Press

A state of mingled feelings has been expressed in the Chinese press in the light of recent developments at Washington. On the one hand there is room for a certain measure of satisfaction over the three so-called successes connected with the proposals put forward by the Chinese delegation, i. e. (1) the promised withdrawal of foreign post offices from China effect from 1923, (2) the recognition of the principle of abolition of extraterritoriality in this country when the present obstacles for its immediate enforcement are removed, and (3) the restoration of foreign concessions in China. The satisfaction is by no means unqualified because it is anticipated that much uphill work in connection with the reform of the Chinese judiciary will have to be done before the application of Chinese law will include foreign nationals, and that the foreign concessions might be returned with conditions of a nature unacceptable to China.

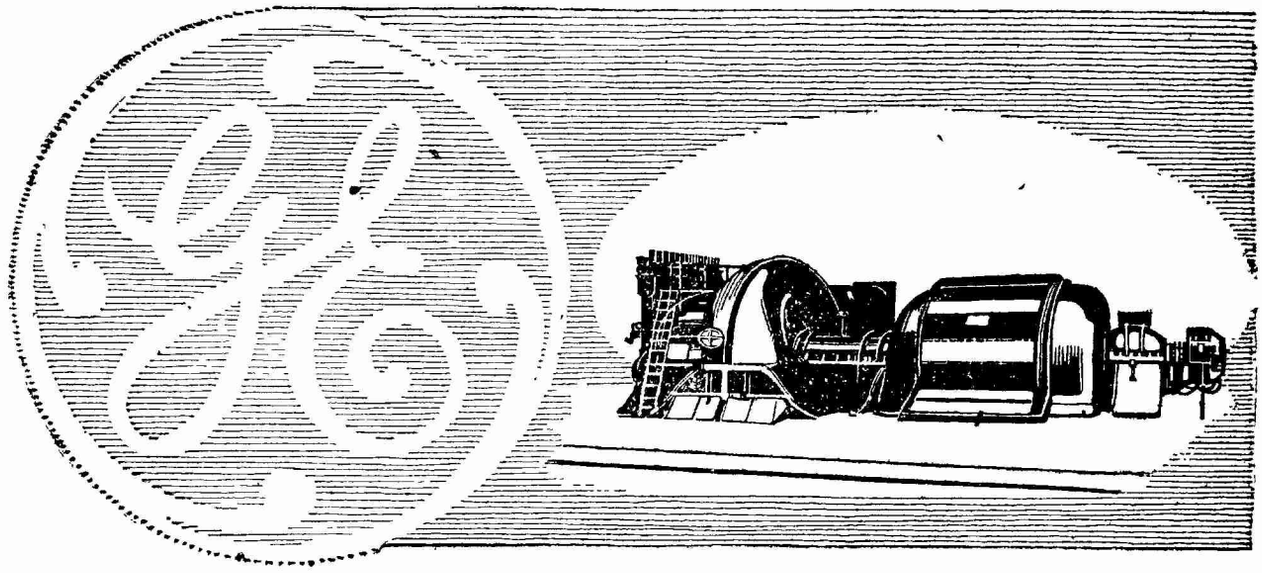
On the other hand, there is food for pessimistic thought in connection with the failure of the Chinese delegation to bring up officially before the Conference the Shantung question and the Twenty-one Demands, especially that symptoms have been in evidence of more compromise being indulged in with regard to the Shantung question which has been taken up by the Chinese and Japanese delegations for discussion outside the Conference chamber at the insistent recommendation of Great Britain and the United States who now act as mediators instead of impartial judges. a role which they were expected to play in conjunction with the other delegations.

The talk of international control of China's finances, the proposed internationalization of Chinese railways, and the malicious propaganda which has for its sinister design the reduction of the size of the Chinese Republic to that of intra-mural China consisting of only the eighteen provinces, have materially contributed to the creation of an unhappy atmosphere of skepticism with regard to the outcome of the Pacific Conference.

There is still an earnest hope that the Conference will shoulder the responsibility, which it could not shirk without arousing serious suspicions, as to the possibility of organizing an international court that will meet its tasks squarely in the face. This responsibility is the vindication of China's right whether or not in doing so Japan's *amour propre* is wounded. It is generally believed that the Japanese will not give up their attempts to hold to their war spoils in Shantung without bargaining for a share of the ex-German privileges while the attitude that should and could only be adopted by the Chinese delegates is one of insisting on an unconditional surrender of all those privileges accompanied by the unconditional abrogation of the infamous pact embodying the Twenty-one Demands. Thus the deadlock of the direct parley is foreshadowed and the referring back of the case to the Conference is regarded as almost an absolute certainty.

According to the *Shen Chow Jih Pao* the outlook is on the whole not a dismal one. It says: "The withdrawal of the foreign post offices has been decided without conditions, the abolition of extra-territoriality and the restoration of foreign concessions have been agreed upon subject to certain stipulations while the Shantung Question might be brought to a satisfactory settlement with Great Britain and the United States acting as mediators. With these favorable omens before us, we should go ahead to introduce internal reform and to reduce the size of our army and take the necessary steps to enable China to occupy her rightful place in the comity of nations."

More compromise in pursuit of the tactics of expediency which prevailed at the Versailles Conference would be disastrous. This is the view of the *Sin Wan Pao* which states: "Compromise is the mother of complications. It has been a habit of our people but it is a bad habit and is denounced as such throughout the world. Because Ex-President Wilson was scared by the possible failure of his scheme of inaugurating a League of Nations, he allowed the element of compromise to contaminate the atmosphere of the Paris Conference and that conference has not been a success.



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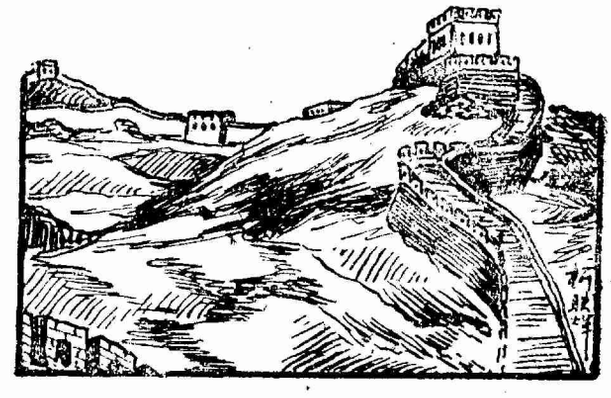
"If the Washington Conference is to succeed in paving the way for the inauguration of a new era of perpetual peace in the world, then it will defeat its own purpose by giving way to compromise. Will the Japanese delegates be guided by principles of justice instead of seeking to further the interests of Japanese militarism? Will the mediators adhere strictly to the principles of international equity? If the answer is not in the affirmative, then the nightmare of compromise will paralyse the work of the Pacific Conference. In view of the report that the Conference will be closed for Christmas, there should be no waste of time in tackling the fundamental issues. But the fact was that even the small problem of the Shantung Railway was not successfully solved at the first meeting on December 2nd. Japan has everything to gain by procrastination but the Chinese delegates should beware of being entrapped."

Since the redress of China's diplomatic grievances is to no small extent dependent on the existence of ideal conditions in the Chinese Republic, the *Shun Pao* advises: "According to a recent despatch received from David Yui and Monlin Chiang, the 'People's Delegates,' who had an interview Elihu Root, the latter had remarked that 'China lacks the strength of unity, a good government and upright officials. I consider this to be the main cause of China's administrative and diplomatic failures.' It is time that the people should put their heads and hands together to reorganize their domestic affairs."

The *Sin Wan Pao* advocates the adoption of concrete measures by suggesting that; "After the mass procession planned on December 8th has been held and telegraphic messages have been sent to the American government, and our own delegates, protesting against direct negotiations over the Shantung Question and against any compromise which makes China's interests subservient to those of naval disarmament, the collective wisdom of our organizations should be used to decide on a program of concrete measures to be adopted in regard to the legitimate demands of China's case, and also to lay down beforehand the plans that should be followed on the failure of China to receive a full degree of justice at Washington."

The *Shuntien Shih Pao*, a Japanese organ in Peking, ventures the prophetic statement that the Shantung question is one that could be settled in the course of an informal chat. "Provided the Japanese and Chinese delegates would set aside their biased views and abandon empty theories, the problems of restoring the railway and the mines could easily be settled, and since the Shantung Question is to be discussed according to facts and not according to legal points, the two delegations will have views that be found practically harmonious."

F. Z.



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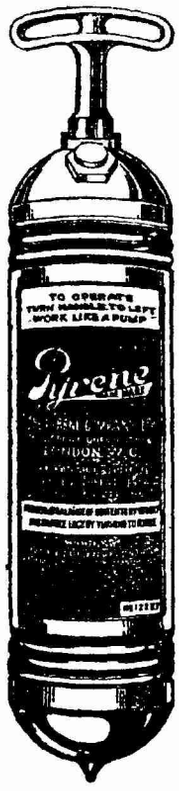

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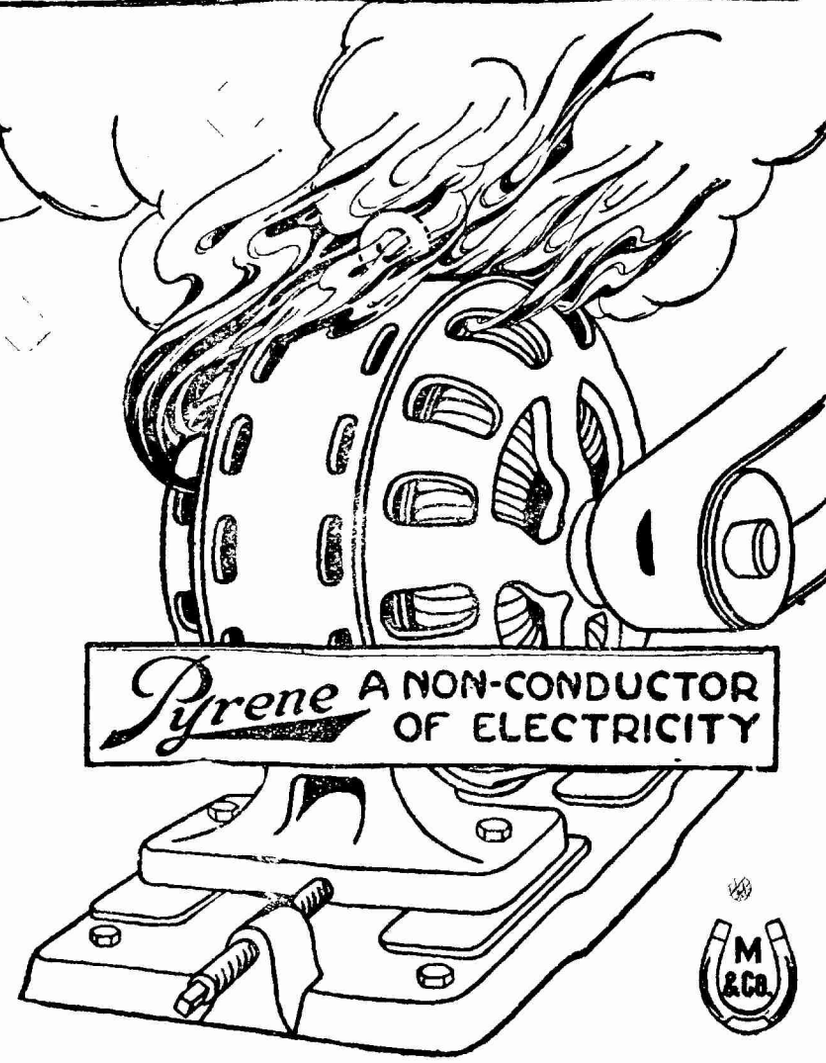

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19-074

Who's Who in China

General Ma Lung-piao, Commander of the Metropolitan Gendarme Force.

(馬龍標)

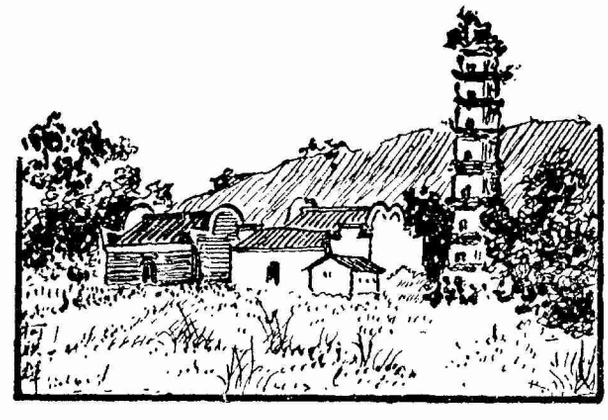
General Ma Lung-piao is a native of Shantung, and has been in military service for more than forty years.

In the Ching dynasty General Ma enlisted in the army and gradually worked his way up. His promotion from the rank of lieutenant to that of colonel was a rapid one.

In January, 1911, he was appointed Lieutenant General of the Mongol Red Banner, which post was the height of his ambition.

In March, 1912, he was made commander of the 5th Division and concurrently acted as assistant commissioner for the defence of Shantung. He held these offices for five years.

In December, 1917, General Ma was appointed commander of the Metropolitan Gendarme Force, which position he is still holding.



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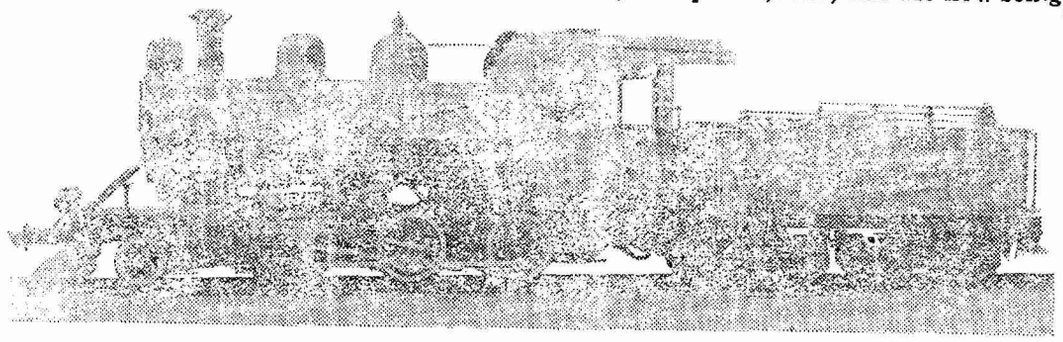

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The late A. O'Ben, managing director of the Sincere Company, Shanghai

(歐彬先生遺像)

Early on the morning of December 5, death resulting from a motor car accident claimed from Shanghai one of its ideal business men, who knew how to combine philanthropy with business sagacity. The victim was A. O'Ben, managing director of the Sincere Company, Shanghai, who in this his sixty-second year is survived by four sons, five daughters and his wife.

Mr. O'Ben hailed from Heungshan district, Kwangtung Province. After trading for some ten years in his native home and Macao, he left in his twenty-seventh year for Sydney, Australia, where he amassed a fortune which enabled him to found in company with a group of farsighted men the Sincere Company, whose capital has risen from $25,000 to $7,000,000, whose assets have grown from one general store to three general stores, several factories and two hotels, and whose staffs and workers number at least 3,000.

Mr. O'Ben also identified himself with a number of important commercial concerns, having filled with singular credit the responsible positions of director of the Bank of Canton, promoter of the National Commercial & Savings Bank of Hongkong, director of the Li Man Hing Kwok Knitting Company, promoter of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company, adviser to the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, and for some years general manager of the Sincere Insurance and Investment Co.

Mr. O'Ben lived an exemplary Christian life, having converted to Christianity not only his whole family but also his five brothers and three sisters. He helped to establish and support the Cantonese Union Church at North Szechuen Road, of which he became a dean. He gave liberally of his time and

China-Philippines Trade

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19-077

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China, Japan, Philippines, Straits Settlements, and India

For San Francisco
Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
Empire State Shanghai, Dec. 12. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Dec. 14. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Jan. 25. (105)

For San Francisco
Hongkong and Manila
West Jena, Shanghai, Dec. 29. (5)
West Chopaka, Shanghai, Jan. 20. (5)

From San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Jan. 8. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Feb. 5. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, March 1. (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.
Silver State, Shanghai, Dec. 13. (1)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, Dec. 27. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Jan. 10. (1)

From San Francisco
Japan ports
West Jena, Shanghai, Dec. 25. (5)
West Chopaka, Shanghai, Jan. 18. (5)

From Seattle Japan ports
West Jester, Shanghai, Jan. 1. (15)
West Orowa, Shanghai, Dec. 18. (5)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria
Keystone State, Shanghai, Dec. 13. (1)
West Orowa, Shanghai, Dec. 29. (5)
Silver State, Shanghai, Jan. 3. (1)
West Jester, Shanghai, Jan. 15. (15)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, Jan. 17. (1)
Wenatche, Shanghai, Jan. 31. (1)

For Portland, Ore.
Tsingtau, Takubar, Dairen.
Eastern Sailor, Shanghai, Dec. 15. (10)
Vinita, Shanghai, Jan. 1. (10)

For Portland, Ore.
Yokohama, Kobe.
Las Vegas, Shanghai, Dec. 7. (10)

From Portland, Ore.
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai.
Las Vegas, Shanghai, Dec. 6. (10)
Eastern Sailor, Shanghai, Dec. 13. (10)
Vinita, Shanghai, Dec. 29. (10)
West Coyote, Shanghai, Jan. 12. (10)

For New York
Wytheville, Shanghai, Dec. 20. (1)

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The natural result of a widespread interest in America in foreign commerce and shipping will serve the purpose of bringing the people o

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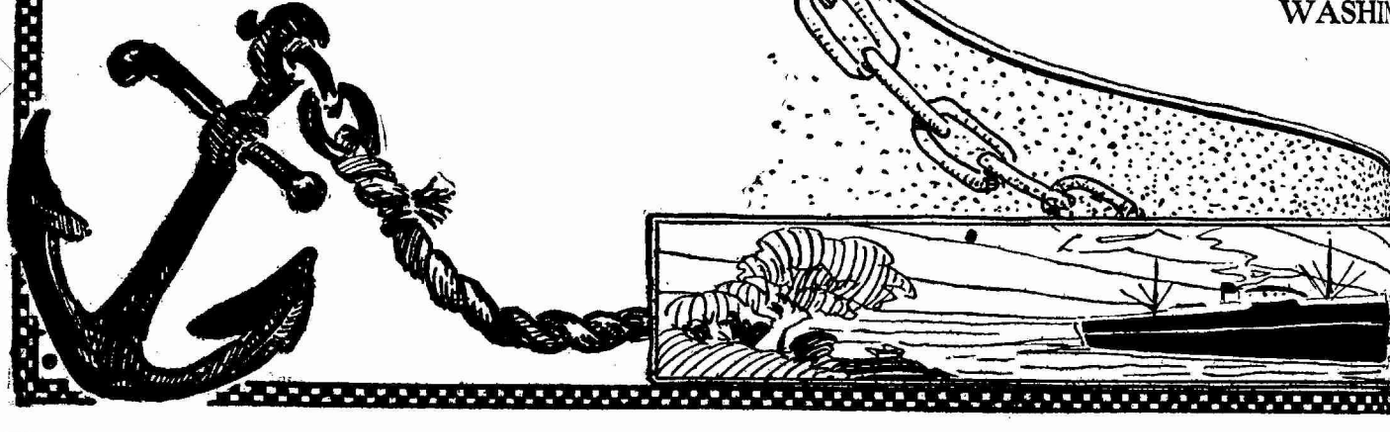

19-078

ping Board Services

all countries in close contact with America. Shipping Board vessels will carry the products of all countries to the great American market, speedily, safely, and with the assurance that the cargoes either in the shape of foodstuffs, luxuries, raw materials or finished products will participate in opportunities offered by American merchants, manufacturers or consumers.

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Hongkong via Manila.
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Jan. 8. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Feb. 5. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, March 1. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.
Empire State, Shanghai, Dec. 12. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Dec. 14. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Jan. 25. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
Keystone State, Shanghai, Dec. 13. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, Jan. 3. (1)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, Jan. 17. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Jan. 31. (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.
Silver State, Shanghai, Dec. 13. (1)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, Dec. 27. (1)
Wenatche, Shanghai, Jan. 10. (1)

From San Francisco.
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore
Granite State, Manila, Dec. 12. (105)
Creole State, Manila, Jan. 12. (105)
Wolverine State, Manila, Feb. 8. (105)

(1) **The Admiral Line**
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai. C. 5971
Manila, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

(5) **Struthers and Dixon**
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 2557.
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) **China Pacific Company,**
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai, C 463-4
Yokohama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) **American Trading Co npany,**
Robert Dollar Building, (5th Floor)
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) **Pacific Mail Steamship Company,**
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Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco, Baltimore, New York. etc.

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money to the cause of education, declaring that that was the only instrument for ridding the country of parasites. He was founder of three educational institutions: the Wai Kwong School for Girls, the Ling Sang Industrial School, and the Ling Sang Middle School. These enterprises cost him an annual expenditure of more than $10,000. Mrs. O'Ben, a lady of high literary accomplishments, took an active interest in her husband's undertakings and assumed the heavy responsibilities of taking charge of the Wai Kwong School for Girls.

As a principal supporter of the Cantonese Union Church School and as an active member of the local committee and the national committee of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., the Christian National Salvation Association, the Chinese Red Cross Society, the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Association, and the Overseas Chinese Association, Mr. O'Ben discharged with zeal his obligations of social service.

"He was a 100 percent honest man and had a warm heart for everybody. He spent sparingly on himself but gave a great deal to good causes. We can never forget him." This spontaneous tribute from the lips of one of Sincere's men reflects the general feelings of all who have had the honor of being acquainted with one whose commercial idealism will keep his memory ever green.

F. Z.

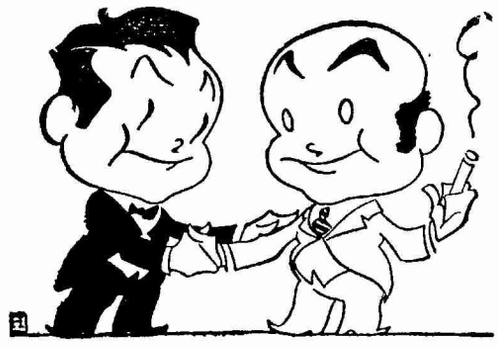
Miss Harrison in Hongkong

Miss Agatha Harrison, industrial secretary of the National Young Women's Christian Association in China, has arrived in Hongkong where she will join Miss Zung Wei Tsung, who is returning from Europe after attending the International Congress of Working Women, which was held last month in Geneva, Switzerland. Miss Harrison and Miss Zung will visit the Y. W. C. A's. of Hongkong and Canton before returning to Shanghai. Miss Zung is a member of the National Y. W. C. A. staff, and also has the distinction of being the first Chinese woman journalist. She has been particularly interested in industrial conditions in China, and after making a survey of conditions in Shanghai, left China in August to go to England where she visited well established factories to make studies in working conditions and other social welfare work related to factory workers. Her interpretations of factory conditions which she will be able to give to Chinese women upon her return will be of especial value, owing to her intelligent insight into factory conditions, combined with the fact that she visited similar factories in America while she was in college.

Miss Zung also attended the International Labor Conference which convened directly after the Working Women's Conference. The delegates of the latter were permitted to sit in on the Labor Conference and to present the findings of their women's conference, in order that the women's point of view might be given full consideration when the international working standards are set by the Leagued of Nations. In the absence of an educational equipped industrial worker to represent China, Miss Zung was selected to attend these conferences because of her experience and also because of her interest in labor conditions, both locally and nationally in China.

During the time Miss Harrison was enroute from England last spring she visited the United States of America. While in Washington she was asked by the officers of the International Working Women's Congress to bring to China their urgent request that China be represented at the Working Women's Conference. Because the Peking Government took no steps to send representatives to either conference and also in the absence of any organized industrial groups to lay this appeal before, it seemed necessary in the urgency of the appeal to lay it before

19-080



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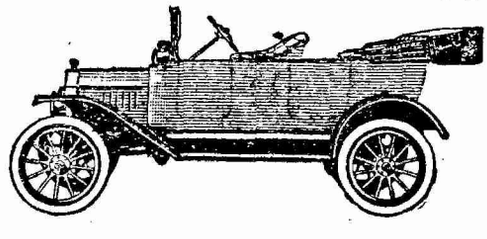

19-082

Young Women's Christian Association as the only organization representing women in all parts of China.

Miss Zung had voting power in this conference, but she was heartily welcomed as a fraternal delegate, making China number among the ten nations which had representatives at this important gathering. Some of the principal matters discussed at the conference were: the regulation of working hours; living-in conditions of agricultural workers; guarantee of the rights of association and combination: protection against accident, sickness, invalidity and old age; disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores; prohibition of the use of white lead in painting; a weekly rest day in industrial and commercial employment; the prohibition of any worker under the age of 18 years as trimmer and stoker; and compulsary medical examination of all children employed on ship board.

Upon her return to Shanghai Miss Zung writes that she has many important matter to report upon to groups which are more immediately in touch with the development and progress of this country. Miss Zung is a graduate of McTyeire School for Girls and of Smith College, one of the largest colleges for women in America. She has been particularly conscientious in taking notes which will be of future help to her country women employed as factory workers in factories which have experienced mushroom growth in Shanghai and other important cities in China.

In speaking of her experiences in England Miss Zung writes: "I like English customs in having afternoon tea and 'not-too-busy" ways. The people are nice and polite, I like them very much!"

Miss Zung and Miss Harrison will return together to Shanghai in January when they will work with other groups of women in studying present labor conditions especially related to women workers and child labor.

Shanghai Auto Show Closes Successful

One of the largest and most successful commercial exhibitions ever held in the Far East, the Shanghai Automobile Show, closed its doors after an eleven day exhibition period on Wednesday night of this week. The exhibition, which was held in mammoth matsheds in Verdun Gardens, French Concession, Shanghai, was unique in that while auto shows in the Western world are purely manufacturer's projects, this one was finance and managed solely by distributors.

The leading cars, accessories and allied lines of Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States were on display in a most attractive manner. Visitors to the show pronounced it equal to, if not superior, the majority of the shows in England, the United States and Europe, in its manner of exhibition, its general layout and conduction. Members of motor distributing firms from North and South China, Japan and the Philippines attended during the week.

The show was organized by Arthur West, a former motor journal editor in the United States and now editor of the *Oriental Motor*, Shanghai. The exhibition was conceived by the latter journal.

Men and Events

Sze Shai-tseng, director-general of the Lung-hai Railway, is in Shanghai on a business trip.

Hsu En-yuan, vice-president of the Chinese American Bank of Commerce, has arrived in Shanghai from Peking for a short business visit.

H. E. Chang Chien, founder of Nantungchow, the "model city of China" and one of the country's commercial magnates, visited Shanghai this week.

Capt. T. R. Parker, U. S. A., was in Shanghai this week enroute to Manila. Captain Parker is on transport duty between the Philippines and Tientsin.

The Shanghai American Football Club defeated the team of the *U. S. S. Tracy* by a score of 32-0 in a game played at the Race Course, Shanghai, on Sunday afternoon, December 4.

Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, marine and cargo surveyors, announce the removal of their offices from la Jinkee Road, to the sixth floor, Robert Dollar Building, Canton Road, Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. U. G. Frondorf announce the birth of a son on December 3. Mr. Frondorf is vice-president and general manager of the Ault and Wiborg (China) Co., with offices in Shanghai.

The trial trip of the new China Merchants steamer, *Hsin Kiangteen*, took place successfully on Wednesday, December 7, in the Whangpoo, Shanghai. The vessel will be operated between Shanghai and Ningpo.

The Young Women's Christian Association, through its health committee, is arranging a display of baby welfare

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work, using the show windows of the Mission Book Company, Shanghai, for a period of one month.

A musical program, under the direction of the music department, of which Mrs. M. P. Walker is chairman, was given at the meeting of the American Woman's Club, on Tuesday afternoon, December 6, at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai.

Misses Yui Tsz-lien and Yin Shoo-Tsing graduates of McTyeire College, have accepted C. H. Burke Yui's invitation to play a duet at Olympic Theatre for the Famine Flood Relief of Dungchi University on December 11 and 12.

Lo Kuo-jui, a graduate of an American engineering College, has been appointed by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to the vacancy on the Consultative Board of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board made by the death of the late Y. C. Tong.

The Woman's Overseas League held a meeting on Wednesday afternoon, December 7, at the home of Miss Brown, 18 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai. Mrs. Florence Ayscough gave a talk on "Chinese Poetry" and an exhibit native paintings.

The opening meeting of the 1921-22 session of the Engineering Society of China was held at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall, Shanghai, on the afternoon of Tuesday, December 6, C. Harpur, the incoming president, delivered the principal address.

"Food" was the subject of the discussion at a regular meeting of the Mother's department of the American Woman's Club held on Wednesday morning, December 7, at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai. Mrs. C. E. Crane and Mrs. R. T. Bryan lead the discussion.

Miss Louise Hammond of Wusih will talk on "Tunes of Chinese Poetry" at the regular meeting of the music department of the American Woman's Club, to be held at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, December 8, in the suite of Mrs. Bardarson, Astor House, Shanghai.

General Chang Shao-tseng, proposer of the Lushan Conference, is now in Shanghai at the Great Eastern Hotel. He was host at a dinner on Saturday, December 3, to members of the Chinese press of the city and on the evening following to the foreign press representatives.

Col. Charles R. Noyes, 43d U. S. Infantry, Fort McKinley, P. I., is visiting in Shanghai. Colonel Noyes has been in China for several months traveling in the northern and central provinces. He will depart on December 15 for Canton and the South before returning to his regiment.

A number of promotions have been granted to members of the United States Consular Service in China, according to a recent announcement from the Legation, Peking Those promoted are: W. H. Gale, Hongkong, Consul, general, class three; C. Jenkins, Harbin, Consul-general class four; M. E. Gauss, Consul, class three; A. E. Carleton, Consul, class five; T. M. Wilson, E. R. Price, S. Sokobin, J. E. Jacobsm, Consul, class six; W. A. Adams, Vice-Consul, class one.

S. F. Chao, foreign secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, has resigned his position and is now in nomination for the presidency of the First Provincial Commercial College, Loo Kai Pang, Shanghai. His former position with the chamber will be filled by Peichuen Tsao.

Ramsay Peugnet, secretary of the Silk Association of America, who visited China with the mission from that

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SHANGHAI

A. MILDNER, *Manager.*

organization a year ago, has resigned his position to become associated with George A. Post of Post and Sheldon, and S. D. Stonebraker, both of whom are also well known in China, in the Import Service Corporation.

The small-pox epidemic, which has been present in Shanghai for the past three weeks, continues unabated. A daily average of two new cases is the record shown from the Isolation Hospital lists. A vaccination drive is being made by the local physicians and hotels are warning new comers to be vaccinated immediatedly upon their arrival in the city.

Tentative plans for the addition of a textile engineering course under the mechanical engineering department of the Shanghai department of the Chiaotung University (Nanyang College,) have been announced by the principal, C. Chang, Prof. Chang has recently returned from Peking after having a consultation over the project there with Yeh Kung-cho.

Prince Kitoshirakawa, younger brother of the Prince Regent of Japan, passed through Shanghai on last week-end aboard the *s. s. Hakone Maru*, enroute to Europe. As the Prince was traveling incognito no official reception was given by the Japanese community of the city. The trip of the Prince is said to be a duplication of that made by the Prince Regent recently.

Mrs. Paul F. Pickette, the wife of Mr. Paul F. Pickette of Fearon, Daniel and Company, Shanghai, died of small-pox at the Isolation Hospital on December 5. The funeral services and internment were held at the Bubbling Well Cemetery on Tuesday, December 6. Mr. Pickette will leave for the United States to take his infant daughter there on the *Empress of Russia*, sailing Saturday, December 10.

The second International Silk Exposition will be held under the direction of the Silk Association of America and the Silk Travelers' Association from February 5 to February 15, 1923, in the Grand Central Palace, according to recent announcements. China had the leading exhibition at the first show and it is expected will again participate. A mission of silk exporters and filature owners, headed by Ting Ju-ling of Shanghai, visited the United States at that time.

Dean Walter Williams, of the School of Journalism of the University of Misiouri, and president of the World's Press Congress, which recently closed its sessions in Honolulu, is expected to arrive in Shanghai this week-end accompanied by Frank N. Glass, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and others. A number of dinners and receptions have been planned by the Chinese press for the party. Dean Williams will also give a series of lectures at St. John's University and Shanghai College.

Owing to the occurrance of the great flood during the past summer which caused many people to because homeless and suffer from lack of food and cloth in Kiangsu province, two entertainments will be given by the students of Dung Chi University on the to raise December 11 and 12 at Olympic Theatre nights money for famine flood relief. The particulars of the program are: German drama, dances given by the students Wu-Bun & Ngai-Kuo Girls Colleges and special musics and so on. Tickets may be obtained from Paulun Hospital, or No. 95. Weihaiwei Road at the price of $1.00.

A number of decorations have been conferred upon members of the Special Police Reserves of Shanghai by the Chinese government through the President. The members receiving decorations are: A. L. Anderson, assistant

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commissioner of police (reserve, promoted from fifth to fourth class degree of the Chia-ho; R. G. McDonald, assistant commissioner of police, fifth class Chia-ho; R. E. Wilson, H. H. Girardet, H. T. Hancock, W. T. Findley, head constables, seventh class Chia-ho. The presentation of the decorations and diplomas was made by S. K. Chen, chief secretary to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai.

The marriage took place on the evening of Thursday, December 1, of John Bradford Crow, local agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Shanghai, and Miss Gladys Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Mann, 523 Avenue Joffre, at 8:30 o'clock, at their home. Dr. Luther Freeman officiated at the wedding ceremony. Mr. Crow has been a resident in the East for the last four years, coming here from his home at Berkeley, California. He is a graduate of University of California. Miss Mann, is from Passaic, New Jersey and a graduate of Ogontz School for Girls in the East. Mr. and Mrs. Crow left on a short wedding trip following the ceremony and will return to Shanghai about December 10. They will leave on an extended trip in America on the *s. s. Golden State*, November 14.

News from North China

A. Bari, managing director of China Theatres, Ltd., left on the afternoon of November 30 for a two weeks' business trip to Shanghai.

Lady Alston will be at home on the first and third Mondays of the month, beginning on Monday December 5. until the end of March.

Governor Tsao Jui of Chihli entertained Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Funatsu, at a farewell luncheon at his private residence on Tuesday last.

The Japanese Consul at Tsinanfu, Shantung, has suddenly issued instructions prohibiting the Japanese residents there from smuggling and selling poisonous drugs,

The Ministry of Education is still on strike. There seems to have no immediate prospect of a settlement of the strikers' grievances, namely, lack of pay for several months.

Count de Fleuriau, the newly appointed French Minister to Peking, accompanied by Countess and Mlle. Fleuriau, arrived in the Capital on the evening of December 1.

A convalescent hostel is being planned by the Union Medical College. It will be supported by the staff of the college and will be a clearing house for discharged Chinese patients.

The Salvation Army held its annual celebration on the evening of November 28 in the Peking Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, following the Army Congress now being held in Peking.

T. Funatsu, Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin, and Mrs. Funatsu will give an "at home" at the Japanese Club on the afternoon of December 3, to say goodbye to their many friends.

Hu Wei-teh, the Chinese Minister to Japan, has been granted sick leave and Chang Yuan-chieh, Second Secretary at Tokyo, has been instructed to take charge of the Legation during Minister Hu's leave.

By order of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated November 25, Shih Yu-ming, Consul at New York, has been promoted to Consul-General at Panama, and Chang Ziang-ling has been appointed to succeed Mr. Shih.

C. K. Wu, a returned student from America and professor of mathematics of the Tangshan College of the Communications University, committed suicide on November 25 at his study. Mr. Wu left behind him a wife, three sons and one daughter.

The interest on the Pacific Development Corporation loan was paid up to date by the Chinese government on November 30. As to the principal, an extension of three months been arranged and signed by the director of the corporation, V. Meyer.

The Tientsin office of the Bank of China removed all limitations upon full specie payment of its notes beginning on the morning of December 1. The limitation to $10 a noteholder will continue for another week or two at the Bank of Communications.

At an interport hockey match played on the Peking Club Polo Ground on the afternoon of Saturday last, Peking won

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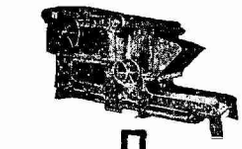
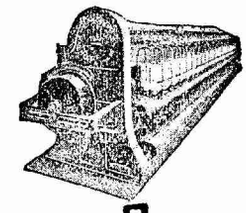
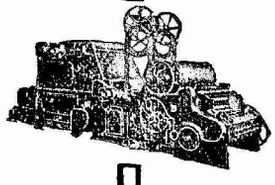
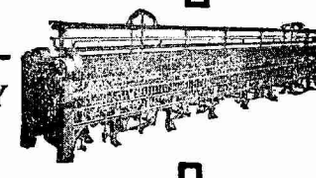
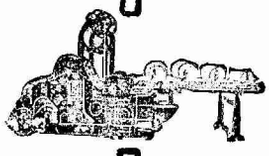
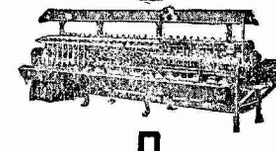
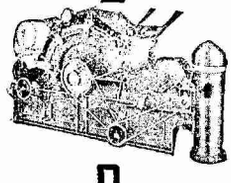
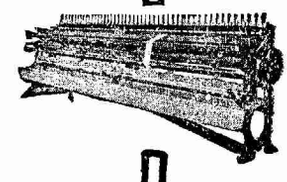
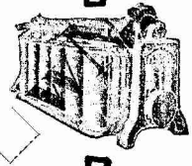
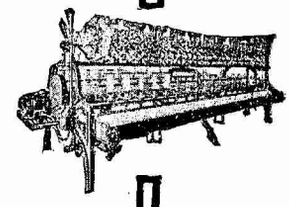

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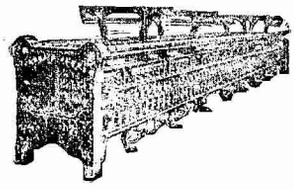
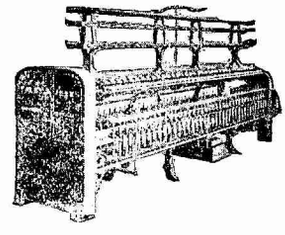
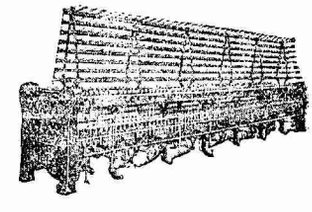

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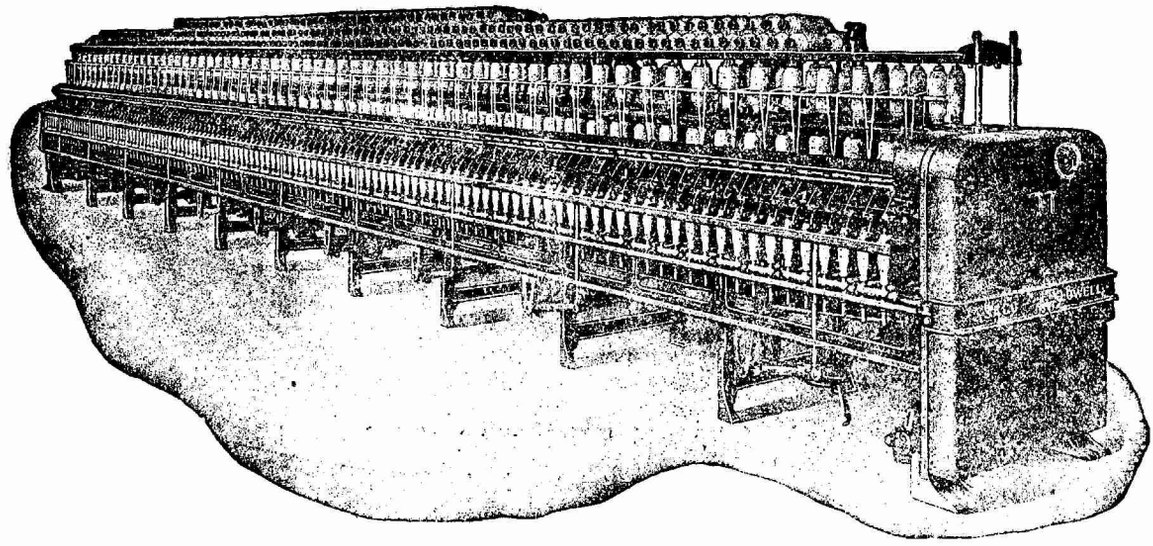

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Agents in China

from Tientsin 3 to 0. The players were entertained at by a Mrs. Little and Mrs. Hutton, two enthusiastic members of the Ladies' Hockey Club,

John J. Abbott, vice-president of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago left Peking on November 26, en route for the United States Frederick W. Stevens. American Consortium representative, is looking after the interests of the bank now.

Lu Kung-wang, the ex-Military Governor of Chekiang, and several other noted Chinese merchants have lately organized and started an "International Recreation Race Club" in Peking, the course for which is situated just outside Yung Ting Men and Chao Yang Men.

An attractive concert will be given at the French Club at Tientsin on December 10 to aid the Polish refugees. Among those contributing to the program are: Mme. Pasquier, Mrs. Hanisch, Mme. Resillot. Miss Hunt, Messrs. Baczenas, Oksakovsky and Sieduh.

A brewery will be shortly established in Tientsin under the promotion of General Wan Sheng-shih, Admiral Liu Kuanhsiung, General Chang Piao and several other influential persons. The company will be started with a capital of one million dollars.

A committee, composed of members from the Friday Club, the Mother's Club, and the College Club, of Peking, has been appointed to aid destitute foreign women in the city of Peking. The committee-members are: Mrs. Dunlap, Mrs. Corbett, Dr. Heath and Mrs. Childs.

The south office of the Telegphone Administration of Tientsin was opened to service on November 27 when the telephones in southeastern part of the French Concession, British Concession Extra Mural Area and Ex-German Concession, were shifted over to that office.

A certain group of influential persons in Peking has collected a sum of $300,000, and applied to the government for the lease of the ruined site of Yuenming-yuen to build a public park upon it. The Ministries concerned are said to be considering the application very favourably.

Dr. Paul Monroe of Columbia University arrived in Tsinan, on the morning of November 28 from the South and spoke to some 2,000 students of the middle and higher schools of that city on the following day He is now visiting in Tientsin where he arrived at on November 29 from Tsinan.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued, under the instruction of the government, a formal announcement that contrary to various rumors in circulation, no change is taking place in the Cabinet, the government is doing its best for the maintenance of financial stability and peaceful order.

The Sino-Japanese art exhibition, which was opened on November 23, was closed on November 30. The show was not only attended by Chinese and Japanese, but also by a large number of foreigners, who displayed keen interest in the pictures on exhibition. President Hsu purchased many pieces.

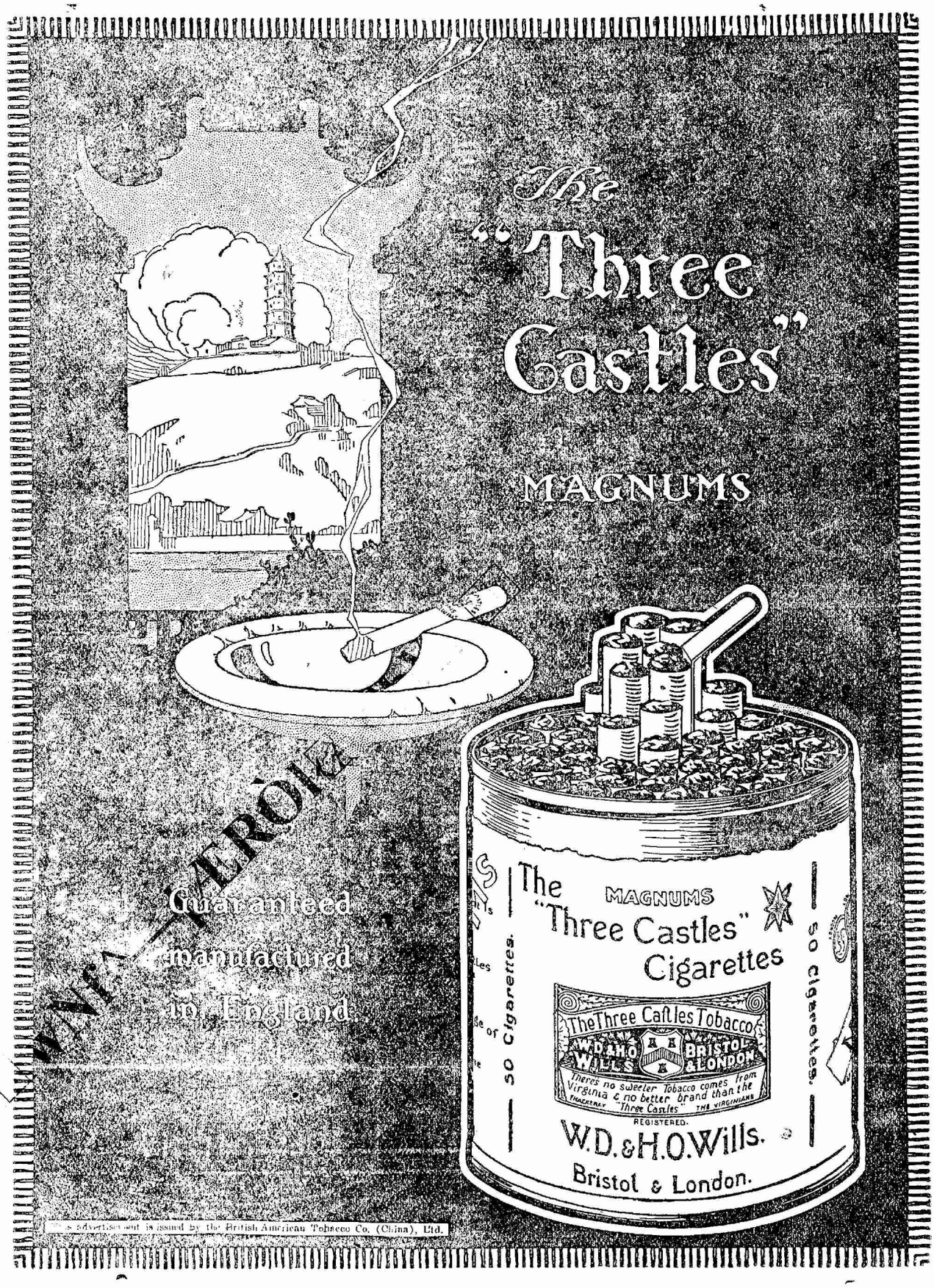
Dr. Adolph Boye, new German Minister to Peking, arrived at Peking on the morning of November 26, accompanied by Mrs. Boye and one attache. The Chinese government has been officially notified of the arrival of the German plenipotentiary, who is expected to present his credentials within the next few days.

Pan Ling-kao and Chang Feng-tai, Civil Governors of Kansu and Honan respectively have tendered their resignation to the Central government in succession. The government is looking out for a suitable successor in place of the former, and is trying to pacify the latter by advising him to withdraw his resignation.

President Hsu Shih-chang has decided to found a university for the study of the Chinese classics which have been neglected by the rising generation of Chinese. The work of the project has been entrusted to Chu Chi-chien, who received for the President the degree of Doctor from the University of Paris.

As the result of the Paotingfu Conference, the punitive expedition against the South has been decided on. The mission will be undertaken jointly by Chihli and Fengtien troops. The preliminary steps are being taken to establish military stations at Tientsin and Chun-liang-chen to facilitate the transport.

The St. Andrew's Ball held at the Belmont in Tientsin on night of November 30 proved a happy social event. It was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The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

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1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintin ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

19-092

attended by a large number of guests. The ball committee consisted of; president, W. P. Ker; vice-president, P. C. Young; hon sec, D. J. Gilmore; hon treas., I. C. Falconer; and five other members.

A circular telegram has been sent out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to the chambers of commerce and guilds of various professions throughout the country informing them of the forthcoming commercial exhibition at Brussels and inviting them to send in lists of articles which they are prepared to send to the show.

Owing to the non-payment of pension fund for a long time by the Peking government the Counsellor of the Imperial Household of the defunct Ching Dynasty has decided to take out eight pairs of flower vases stored in the Tsuning Palace and sell them by auction and use the proceeds to meet the urgent needs of the Manchu Court.

Hollington K. Tong will give a dinner in honor of his teacher, Dean Walter Williams, at Wagon Lits on the evening of December 2. Among the other guests invited to the dinner are a number of the delegates to the World Press Congress, who are now visiting in Peking and the leading newspaper men, foreigners as well as Chinese.

With a total capitalization of $300,000, a steam navigation company called the North China Navigation Co, Ltd., has been organized by a number of influential persons in Tientsin and Peking. For the time being, two steamers have been purchased and commissioned to carry passengers and goods between Taku, Newchuang, Dairen, Lunkow and other northern ports.

Discussions of back-pay seems to be occupying the attention of most of the officials of the Peking government at the present moment, and the Chinese press is full of stories of strikes and threats of strikes. The Minister of Finance is eagerly looking for some as-yet-unnoticed security, which he may pawn to satisfy the back-pay hunger of the officials of his and other ministries.

Nikolai Mikhaelovitch Grooschin, the well-known Russian portrait and landscape painter, is at present in Tientsin at work on a painting in oils of Mme. Marzoli. Mrs. W. H. Steele is also sitting for her portrait. These two pictures will greatly add to the interest of the exhibition of paintings, drawings and sketches by this artist which will be held sometime before Christmas.

Japan is now turning her attention to education in the Province of Shantung and is planning the foundation of a university at Tsingtao, to give instruction in arts, commerce, agriculture and pure science. The university is expected to open next April, with a full university course of three years. It will be housed upon the premises of the former German-Chinese school. No tuition will be charged.

For the purpose of raising funds for relieving distressed people from floods in Kiangsu, a grand ball will be given at the Waichiaopu Hall on December 10. Dr. and Mrs. Yen and many other prominent ladies and gentlemen in Peking are on the committee of the ball. The famous actor Mei Lan-fang and his newly married wife, the famous actress Fu Tzu-fang, will be present to assist in the entertainment.

G. W. Frodsham, who has been in England for the last few months, is now en route to Peking. He has relinquished his position of assistant agent-general to the Pekin Syndicate, Ltd, in China, but his services are being retained by the syndicate in an advisory capacity. He is also now closely identified with some powerful British financial and engineering interests in connection with industrial development in China and will open his own offices in Peking on his return.

General Wu Pei-fu arrived in Tientsin on the evening of November 30 about 8 o'clock by special train from Paotingfu. He was welcomed by Governor Tsao Jui and other high officials, and at once motored to the Governor's residence where a banquet was awaiting him. The General boarded the 11 o'clock train for Tsinanfu. After visiting his native home at Penglaihsien, Shantung, he will proceed by way of Hsuchow-Kaifeng Line to his headquarters at Loyang, Honan.

On November 25 General Tien Chung-yu. Tuchun of Shantung, assembled all the leading persons of the province at his Yamen and told them that he had secured a loan of G$3,500,000 from a Canadian company in Tientsin for the construction of the embankment of the Yellow River in Shantung Province, with the proceeds from the increase of the price of salt and the imposing of surtax on land as security. The people, after having learned the news, were very much alarmed.

For the first time in Peking the St. Andrew's Day was publicly celebrated under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society of Peking which came into being last year. The Lion Rampant and St. Andrew's Cross flew over the Wagon-Lits where the first Scottish ball was given in the evening. Many guests were entertained by members of the society and

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SHANGHAI

RIVER Frontage of Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works, Showing S/S "Mandarin," First of Four U. S. Shipping Board 10,000 Ton (D. W.) Steamers Being Fitted Out in Front of Machine Shop and the Other Three on Stocks in Extreme Left—Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works Afford Immense Facilities to Repairs to and Docking of Vessels.

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came in parties to the ball, where they were received by Colonel G. D. Gray, president of the society and his daughter, Mrs. R. D. Coath.

An agreement has been reached at the Paotingfu Conference, between Marshal Tsao Kun and General Wu Pei-fu on one side and General Chang Ching-hui representing Marshal Chang Tso-lin on the other side, to unite their efforts for the support of Premier Chin and his Cabinet. The political situation will remain as it is, at least for some time, despite various contrary rumors. There is no truth whatever, it is said, in the story that Premier Chin is comtemplating resignation.

Peking native banks must now accept the notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications as the result of a meeting recently held and attended by the Minister and Vice-Ministers of Finance, representatives of the eighteen Chinese banks in Peking, the chief of the Peking Gendarmerie and the superintendent of the Metropolitan Police. The banking representatives were, on the meeting table, asked to sign papers saying that the notes of the two Banks would be taken in payment of drafts, bills of exchange, etc.

A large number of the important officials of the Peking-Hankow Railway have been relieved of office by the order of General Wu Pei-fu, who the action for the purpose of securing it is said the revenues and profits of that line at Hankow and other important stations. Many of the discharged employes have appealed to the Ministry of Communications. It is believed that the Ministry authorities have not the courage to stand out in defiance of the orders of General Wu as High Inspecting Commissioner of Hupei and Hunan.

Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, and president of the Press Congress of the World, arrived at Peking on the morning of December 1, for a stay of a week or ten days. He came to Peking by way of Korea and was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Marshal Gordon. During his stay in the Capital, Dr. Williams will give lectures on journalism at Tsing Hua College, the National University, the Communications University and the Yenching University. Dr. Williams has visited Peking twice before.

Plans are under way for the establishment of the Manchurian and Mongolian Industrial Development Company jointly by the Tokyo Reclamation Society, the South Manchurian Railway, and the Mukden Warlord. The aim of the company is to cultivate the barren lands in Manchuria and Mongolia and the immigration of Korean, Chinese and Japanese into these vast lands. For the first period, two million mous of land will be put into operation. The total capitalization is said to be $1,500,000 under the joint management of the Chinese and Japanese.

The Military Conference at Paotingfu, which was opened on November 21, terminated on November 24. The results are, with the exception of a few things, kept secret by the Chihli faction. The unexpected visit of General Chang Hsun, the famous monarchial leader, to pay his respect to Marshal Tsao on occasion of the latter's birthday on November 22, has been the cause of many sensational rumors which are now widely in circulation. There is a possibility, as one rumor says, of Wu Pei-fu shaking hands with Chang Tso-lin by all possible means in the hope of attaining his final political goal.

Peking, December 2, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

December 1. Whangpoo Consultation Board finishes work and presents report.

December 2. Itu, near Ichang, looted by mutinous troops with loses to foreign and Chinese firms.——Slight earthquake visits Shanghai.

December 6. Peking report says President Hsu and Prime Minister Chin been considering resigning but have been urged not to do so by advisers.——Canton districts refuse send foodstuffs to Macao, and martial law has been declared at latter port.

GENERAL

December 1. Washington report says Chinese grow more optimistic as claims are being considered.

December 2. Berlin dispatch announces appointment of commission to visit England and America with regard to financial

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CAPITAL G. $4,000,000

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
G. $621,000

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Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

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Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

19-094

and commercial affairs.——Tokio dispatch says quadruple alliance of Great Britain, France, Japan and the United States is contemplated.

December 3. Washington report says President Harding will urge ship subsidies.——Sir John Bradbury, in Paris interview, declares a moratorium will not be considered in reparation matters unless formally requested by Germany.——Washington dispatch says Japan may ask shrewd bargain in return for agreement to naval limitation plan.

December 4. Franco-Kemalist Near East agreement said to be disquieting to Great Britain.——Baron Kato expresses eagerness Japan to hand over Shantung, as parley over lease opens between China and Japan, with Hughes and Balfour as mediators.

December 5. Paris report says Reparations commission is of opinion that Germany is trying to default.——British Cabinet makes final offers to Sinn Feiners.——Washington reports indicate Japan is still standing fast on increased naval ratio.

December 6. Official statement of International Consortium says group seeks only to aid China.——Irish Cabinet reported as not being optimistic over Government's proposals.

December 7. London reports an agreement has been reached between Government and Sinn Feiners.——Paris dispatch says opposition to M. Briand is developing.——Curzon goes to Paris to confer with Briand over Turkey.

CHINA'S PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

Edited by Verne Dyson

Shanghai

Gigantic Japanese Industry—According to local reports, Japanese capitalists have begun construction on a textile plant at Woosung which ultimately will cost a total of Yen 70,000,000. A tract of 1,000 mow of land has been purchased and work has started on the first group of buildings which cover 300 mow. The factory will be devoted to silk and cotton spinning, weaving and dyeing. The completed enterprise will give employment to 30,000 persons, it is said.

Cotton, Silk, Tea and Sugar—The establishing of four industrial enterprises in as many different cities in China by Uy Yik-chu, a prosperous sugar merchant of Java, is reported from Manila. The program includes: a cotton mill in Shanghai, silk factory in Chekiang, tea factory in Fukien, and a sugar mill in Canton. It is said the total capital involved will be $40,000,000. Mr. Uy recently established a bank in Shanghai.

China

Szechuen's Wool—Most of Szechuen's annual out-put of about 1,000,000 catties of wool—valued at Tls. 150,000—comes from the regions north and west of Tatsienlu. Seldom do the Tibetans have the privilege of dealing directly with foreign buyers, and the great bulk of the business is transacted through Chinese middle-men who charge an initial commission of 5 percent, and finally receive 10 percent after the wool has been weighed. The wool is transported to Yaochow by pack animals and thence it is sent to Chungking by river. Banking and other commercial facilities are lacking in the wool region, and only one foreign firm is operating there.

American-Chinese Enterprise—American and Chinese business men in Peking have organized the Si-Pei or North-West Industrial Trading Company; capital $10,000,000. foreign and Chinese interests each suscribing one-half. Har Han-chong, General Ma Fu-hsiang and General Li Yuan-hung, former President of China, were the principal Chinese promoters.

Harbin Grain Elevator—Russian business men in Harbin working in conjunction with the Chinese Eastern Railway, are organizing a company to build a grain elevator. The plans call for an investment of G$1,500,000.

Hair-net Knitting Factory—A factory has been established by Lee Yi-sun in Hsuchow to knit hair-nets. The business has been registered with the industrial bureau in Nanking. The trade in human hair is one of China's most important industries, the annual exports in hair-nets amounting to $20,000,000. Eighty percent of the hair-nets go to the United States. About 3,000,000 pounds of human hair are exported annually, principally from Canton, Shanghai and Chungking.

Cotton Mill Expanding—The shareholders of the Yu Chung Cotton Spinning and Weaving company of Wuhu have voted to increase the capital stock from $800,000 to $1,000,000 and to make these additions in physical equipment: 5,000 spindles to cost $273,000; other machinery to cost $47,000; and a warehouse to cost $60,000.

Cement Company—The China Cement Manufacturing Company has been organized in Chu Yung, Kiangsu, by Ysu Chun-chou and associates; capital, Tls. 500,000. The organizers have applied to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in Peking for registration.

To Make More Coppers—Officials and private citizens have subscribed $100,000 to establish a mint to coin coppers for circulation in the province of Kiangsi. An order has been placed with a foreign firm in Hankow for the necessary machinery and it is announced that the mint shortly will be in operation.

General

Three Hundred Firms Represented—The finished products of more than three hundred American manufacturers will be shown on the *s. s. St. Louis*, the trade ship, which is scheduled to sail next month from New York City on a world cruise of one year. The former trans-Atlantic liner has a displacement of 11,600 tons, is twin-screw-propelled and has five decks. The exhibition space will amount to approximately 30,000 square feet. Power will be available for the machinery exhibits. The trade ship will proceed first to the principal ports of the east coast of South America; thence to South Africa, Australia and the Far East, returning to America via the Suez Canal and Europe.

Canning Salmon in Japan—Fishing operations along the eastern coast of Kamchatka during the past season by the Japan-Russian Fishing Company and the Tsutsumi Shokai were eminently successful, according to reports from Tokyo. The fish taken amounted to 160,000 cases, an increase of 40,000 cases over the previous season. Of this season's catch, 124,000 cases of beni sake and 5,200 cases of king salmon were exported in cans and the rest shipped raw. On the western coast of Kamchatka the industry of tinning crabs developing, the exports of which for the season just passed amount to 6,000 cases.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The general outlook during the past week cannot be said to have undergone any decided change when the situation is considered in its essential features. The Mills have not been in it to any extent, the activity being chiefly due to the manipulations of Speculators. Whenever Mill orders were lacking, the ring relapsed into dullness, with a drooping tendency.

There is nothing to change our views regarding the trend of the market as outlined in the report of 26th October, considering that there are no reliable indication as yet that prices will strengthen before Chinese New Year. For the immediate future therefore we still believe the market to be a sale on any little rally, though we would take profits from time to time on fair breaks, when the short interest is likely to get unwieldy. It is a narrow market and only moderate swings either way are to be expected, but, we think, with a gradual tendency towards a lower level.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been keeping steady and at the close prices advanced some four to five taels with undertone strong. Shanghai Cotton Mills have sold 4,000 bales two Tigers 16's. at Tls. 137.00 Tls. 138.00 and Tls. 139.00 January/February/March delivery. Some 5,000 to 6,000 bales of local spinnings changed hands for export to Canton, Chefoo, Swatow, Tsingtao, Kiangse, Ningpo, Tientsin, Hankow and Fukien. From the foregoing, we look for better markets in the future.

Liverpool, December 1, 1921.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot	.....	10.89	Pence
,, ,, January	.....	10.80	,,
,, ,, March	.....	10.74	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

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19-096

New York, December 1, 1921.

New York Market:—January .....17.12 Cents
May .....16.92 „
July.....16.47 „
Spot .....17.55 „
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, December 1, 1921.

Bombay Market:—
Broach, F. G. April/May .....Rps. 463 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan..... „ 315 „ „
Fine Oomra, December/January .. „ 420 „ „
Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—
Tungchow October/December.....Tls. 31.00
Shanghai October/December ..... „ 27.50
„ M-ginned, October/December .. „ 27.50
Taichong October/December ..... „ 29.00
Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York December 1, 1921.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928	97.50
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23	100.00
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible		6's	1925	108.00
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's	1931	105½
New York City		4¼	1965	99½
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Common				11¼
Pacific Development Corporation Stock				8.—

Weekly Silk Market Report

Shanghai: A few hundred Bales of China Steam Filature have changed hands for America during the week at advanced prices. Buying from Europe has decreased, probably on account of the high prices asked by holders. Market is very strong and a further advance is expected.

Tsatlees: Remains quiet, with no available cargo.

Tussahs: Have again advanced and prices reached Taels 720 for Best Chops yesterday when a few hundred Bales were settled for March/April/May deliveries. Holders are confident of a further advance and are quoting Taels 750.

The following purchases have been reported during the week:

100	B/s	China Steam Filature			Gold Star Lily	12/22	X. 1	Tls.
80	„	„	„	„	Yuen Yuen	12/22	X. 1	„
70	„	„	„	„	W. T. K.	12/22	X. 1	„
40	„	„	„	„	Griffon	12/22	X. 1	„
50	„	„	„	„	Progress	12/22	X. 1	„
70	„	„	„	„	C. S.	12/22	X. 1	„
20	„	„	„	„	Y. Z.	12/22	X. 1	„
60	„	„	„	„	M. D.	12/22	X. 1	„
80	„	„	„	„	Moh	12/22	X. 1	„
20	„	„	„	„	F. L.	12/22	X. 1	„
40	„	„	„	„	Arch of Triumph	12/22	X. 1	„
20	„	„	„	„	Victory	12/22	X. 1	„
30	„	„	„	„	Double Leopard	12/22	X. 1	„
40	„	„	„	„	Hyacinth	12/22	X. 1	„
20	„	„	„	„	Sun Stork	12/22	X. 1	„
10	„	„	„	„	Sun Deer	12/22	X. 1	„
30	„	„	„	„	Factory	12/22	X. 1	„
30	„	„	„	„	Double Pigeon	12/22	X. 1	„
30	„	„	„	„	Double Deer	12/22	X. 1	„
50	„	„	„	„	T. F.	12/22	X. 1	„
20	„	„	„	„	Anchor	12/22	X. 1	„
40	„	„	„	„	Bayard	12/22	X. 1	„
40	„	„	„	„	Blue Elephant	12/22	X. 1	„
30	„	„	„	„	Loh Garden	12/22	X. 1	„
30	„	„	„	„	Centaure	12/22	X. 1	„
30	„	„	„	„	Dah Lah	12/22	X. 1	„
10	„	„	„	„	Fisher	12/22	X. 1	„
20	„	„	„	„	Factory	12/22	2	„
9	„	Meinchow Steam Filature			Dragon & Phoenix	13/15	1	„
18	„	„	„	„	Wild Duck	13/15	1	„
20	„	„	„	„	Peony	13/15	1	„
10	„	„	„	„	Rising Sun	13/15	1	„
10	„	„	„	„	Dragon Gate	„	1	„
13	„	„	„	„	Monster Book	„	1	„
10	„	„	„	„	Dragon & Horse	„	1	„
10	„	„	„	„	Double Deer	„	1	„
3	„	Shantung Steam Filature			Excellent	13/15	1	„
5	„	„	„	„	Crab	13/15	1	„
7	„	„	„	„	Filature House	13/15	1	„
00	„	Tussahs Filatures			White Double Elephant grade			„

Shipment up to November 29, 1921.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filature	11065 B/s	10738 B/s
Yellow Steam Filature	4432 ,,	391 ,,
White Silks	3742 ,,	3905 ,,
Yellow Silks	8182 ,,	6700 ,,
Tussahs	5305 ,,	2890 ,,

Yokohama: Reports a quiet market with small business doing at unchanged prices, demand being chiefly for America.

Comparison of Raw Silk Export from Yokohama to United States by Japanese and Foreign Firm.

No. of Firms

Season Ending June 30	Japanese	Foreign	Total Bales	By Japanese Firms Bales	Percent of Total	By Foreign Firms Bales	Percent of Total
1920/1921	13	14	162,554	126,001	77.51	36,553	22.49
1919/1920	18	15	241,418	192,517	79.74	48,901	20.26
1918/1919	11	14	221,951	167,128	75.30	54,823	24.70
1917/1918	8	14	224,071	151,392	67.56	72,679	32.44
1916/1917	4	11	197,752	129,288	65.76	67,536	34.24
1915/1916	4	13	171,121	116,968	68.35	54,153	31.65
1914/1915	3	12	132,090	89,730	67.93	42,360	32.07
1913/1914	4	16	143,965	93,588	65.00	50,377	35.00
1912/1913	6	17	129,561	81,249	62.71	48,312	37.29
1911/1912	7	17	110,350	65,145	59.03	45,205	40.97
1910/1911	3	15	104,686	62,443	59.65	42,243	40.35
1909/1910	3	17	92,253	56,778	61.55	35,475	38.45
1908/1909	5	17	92,039	56,095	60.95	35,944	39.05
1907/1908	4	22	71,604	47,934	66.94	23,670	33.06
1906/1907	4	21	71,169	43,860	61.63	27,309	38.37

Japanese Report:

The Silk Trust Company

Mr. Sasuda, managing director of the Tokyo Rice Exchange, has published his scheme to establish a silk trust company as means to develop the raw silk trade. He states.

There are no well organized systems of raw silk trading and grading inspection, which is disadvantageous for our raw silk trade; and it is urgently necessary to systematize the production, distribution and exportation of raw silk in order to develop its trade. For this, there must be the control market for the staple, in which ample financial facilities are given to raw silk trade and the grading inspection of it is conducted. This market must be in Yokohama. As basic enterprise for this, a trust and banking company is proposed with a capital of over 50,000,000 yen, so that loans will be made against raw silk by it at a ratie better than by the ordinary bank, say, to the extent of 800 yen as against 600 yen by the latter, and then, the notes of the debtors are rediscounted at banks by the company. Thus; the company will be a debtor to the banks, whose safe transactions with silk traders and reelers are guaranteed by it. The safety of this trust business will have to be guaranteed in turn by a close relation between the company and the raw silk exchange. Yokohama is already the center of raw silk trade in Japan, and when the above organization is seen, it will undoubtedly become the center of quotations for all silk from the country.

Shipments

Season	1921/1922	(July 1st to November 15th)	99,000 B/s
,,	1920/1921	,,	53,000 ,,
,,	1919/1920	,,	118,000 ,,

Kobe, November 15, 1921.

Market: Business picked up nicely during the past two weeks, and though total transactions amounted to only about 1600/1800 bales (1/3 America, 2/3 Europe), prices advanced by leaps and bounds, and are now $150.—per picul higher than when we last reported. Holders are selling only small quantities at present quotations, feeling confident to do better later on.

The demand from Lyons continues fairly good, even at these advanced prices, while the bulk of the American buyers do not seem to place much confidence in the recent bullish turn of our market.

Stocks: Are estimated at about 3500 bales. Daily arrivals are very limited, at present, owing to the temporary suspension of work in the filatures.

Shipments

Season	1921/1922	(May 1st to November 15th)	29,000 B/s
,,	1920/1921	,,	9,000 ,,
,,	1919/1920	,,	23,000 ,,

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, December 7th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—At 36⅜d. the London price of silver is 1¼d. lower than last week. In the absence of cover our rate for T/T on London has declined 2½d. to 3/7½d. If the present position continues locally, and the greater part of the silver arriving in the next six weeks, remains in Shanghai the tendency of our market should be to go below the parity of silver. At present rates are quoted ¼d. above parity. Our market closed easy.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls. 28,825,000 a decrease of Tls. 144,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. $ 22,540,000 an increase of $ 950,000.

estimated value in Tls. 45,053,000 as against Tls. 53,207,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Nov.	Thurs. Dec. 1	Friday Dec. 2	Sat. Dec. 3	Mon. Dec. 5	Tuesday Dec. 6	Wed. Dec. 7
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/9.423	3/10	3/10 3/9	3/9	3/8½	3/7½	3/7½
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/10¼	3/10¼ 3/9¼	3/9¼	3/8⅝	3/7¾	3/7¾
4m/s ,,	—	3/10⅛	3/10⅛ 3/9⅛	3/9⅛	3/9	3/8	3/8
T/T India	279.202	289¾	289¾ 283½	281¼	278	271⅝	276¼
T/T France	1,051.931	1090	1060 1040	1040	1030	990	980
T/T N. Y.	75.115	76½	77⅜ 76	76	75	73⅝	74
T/T H'kong	71.346	71½	71½ 71½	71	71	71½	71½
T/T Japan	64.201	62⅝	62⅝ 64	63¼	64	65½	65¼
T/T Batavia	220.567	222¾	222½ 218	219	216½	210½	210½
T/T Straits	61.250	60½	60½ 61¾	61¾	62½	64	64
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	4/0.234	4/1	4/1 4/0	4/0	3/11½	3/10½	3/10½
4m/s ,, D/P	—	4/1½	4/1½ 4/0½	4/0½	4/0	3/11	3/11
6m/s ,, ,,	4/1.673	4/2¼	4/2¼ 4/1¼	4/1¼	4/0⅝	3/11⅝	3/11⅝
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,151.931	1190	1160 1140	1140	1130	1090	1080
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	82.115	83½	84⅜ 83	83	82	80¾	81
4m/s ,, Docs	—	84¼	85½ 83¾	83¾	82¾	81½	81⅜

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Dec. 7
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	37½	37⅝	37½	37¼	36⅝	36⅝
	G. $. 67½	G. $. 68	G. $. 67⅝	G. $. 67	G $. 66¼	G. $. 66½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 316⁶⁰	Tls. 317⁴⁰	Tls. 317⁵⁰	Tls. 317⁰⁰	Tls. 320⁶⁰	Tls. 321⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.45	72.725	72.675	72.675	72.675	72.70
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	12%	10%	6½%	7%	7%	5%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount		5%	
Bank of France rate of discount		5½%	
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	3 1/16%	
,, ,,	4 m/s.	3⅛%	
,, ,,	6 m/s.	3⅛%	

London on Paris	T/T 54.10
London on Germany	T/T 932
New York on London	T/T 406¼
Bombay on London	T/T 1/3¾
Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/7½
Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/4 15/16

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Tuesday, November 22, to November 29, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; M.le—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Nov. Tael 1.19 equal Gold. $

S. S. Wray Castle, from U. S. A., October 31.

Cotton, Muslins, White, plain, 37 in by 42yd	Pcs.	23
Clocks	,,	120
Leather, Artificial	,,	8
Machines, Calculating	,,	6
Motor-car	,,	1
Motor-cycles	,,	3
Typewriters	,,	13
Silk Seal, with cotton back	Catties	161
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 2,200	Pls.	8,102
Bronze Powder	,,	8
Calcium, Carbide of	,,	105
Dextrine	,,	270
Glucose	,,	51
Leather, Calf	,,	4
Leather, Patent	,,	10
Paints, Unclassed	,,	11
Paper, Writing	,,	80
Rosin	,,	5,310
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	5
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,230
Canned Fruits	Doz.	100
Canned Meats	,,	44
Cigars	Mille	25
Varnish	Galls.	40
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	320,724

S. S. Empress of Asia, November 12.

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 5	Pls.	5.05
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	Pls.	9
,, Ningpo	,,	271
,, other Ports	,,	18
Imperial, Kiukiang	,,	4
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	15
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	30
,, other Ports	,,	46

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 301	Pls.	302.53
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 70	Pls.	69.18
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	96
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	5
Chinaware, Fine	,,	16
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	23
Straw Braid, White	,,	40
Skins, Crosses, Kid	Pcs.	4,537

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 40	Pls	40 39

To Whitehall.

Silk Cocoons, Pierced:		
Shanghai, Bls. 16	Pls.	47.62

S. S. Siberia Maru, from U. S. A., Nov. 2.

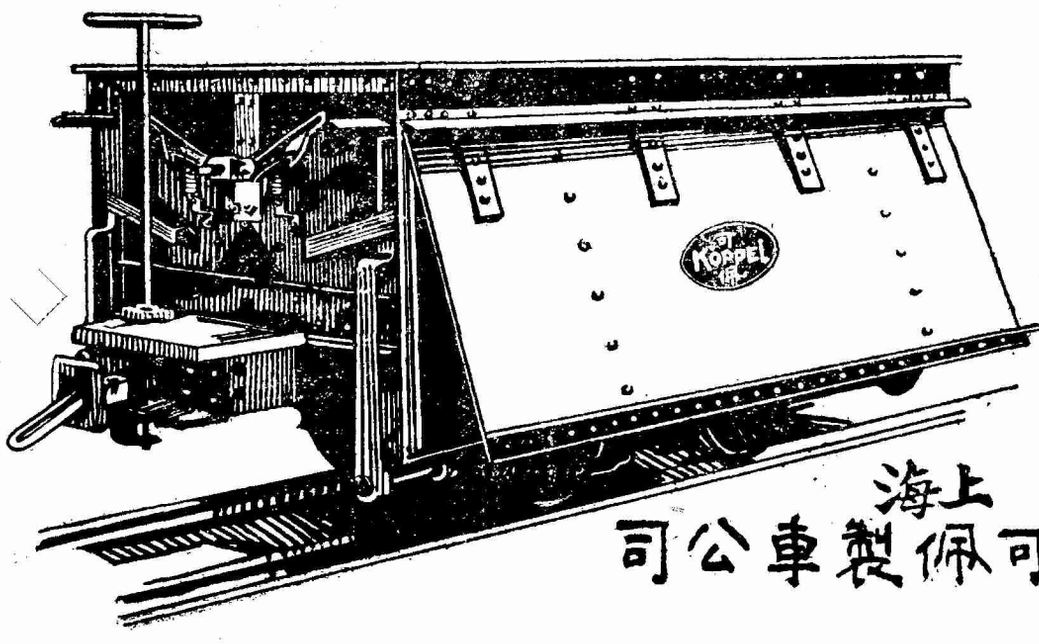
Copper Ingots	Pls.	1,008
Pitch	,,	218
Cigarettes	Mille	70,950
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	210,050

S. S. Boveric, from U. S. A., November 7.

Sheetings:		
Grey 11 lb.	Pcs.	4,000
Grey, 12½ lb, over 110 threads per square inch	Pcs.	4,000
Grey, 15½ lb, over 110 threads per square inch	Pcs.	4,000
Drills, Grey, over 12¾ lb.	,,	1 140
Jeans, Grey, under 12¾ lb.	,,	3,200
Locomotive	,,	1
Scales	,,	450
Velveteens	Yds.	6,650
Steel Shaftings	Pls.	288
Chemicals	,,	4
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,257
Malted, Milk	Doz.	65
Cigars	Mille	32

S. S. Hoosier State, November 4, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 500	Pls.	1,770
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	58
Iron Shafts	,,	77
Iron, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	Pls.	150
Apples, Fresh	,,	227
Asparagus	,,	40
Butter	,,	[illegible]
Cheese	,,	[illegible]
Cocoa	,,	[illegible]
Floatine	,,	[illegible]
Flour, Oatmeal	,,	[illegible]
,, Quaker Oats	,,	[illegible]
,, Rolled	,,	[illegible]
Fruits, Dried	,,	[illegible]
,, Fresh	,,	[illegible]
,, Table	,,	[illegible]
Grease	,,	[illegible]
Hops	,,	
Ink, Printing	,,	[illegible]
Leather, Calf	,,	
,, Sole	,,	[illegible]
Macaroni	,,	
Milk, Evaporated	,,	[illegible]
Milk, Sterilised	,,	[illegible]
Oranges, Fresh	,,	[illegible]
Packing, India-rubber	,,	
Paper, Wrapping	,,	
Prunes, Dried	,,	[illegible]
Pitch	,,	[illegible]
Rasins	,,	[illegible]
Sugar, Cube	,,	[illegible]
Sugar, Powdered	,,	[illegible]
Soap Powder	,,	[illegible]
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,[illegible]
Bicycles	Pcs.	
Lemons Fresh	Pcs.	76,[illegible]
Felt, Sheathing	Rolls	[illegible]
Catsup	Doz.	[illegible]
Canned Fish	Doz.	[illegible]
Canned Meats	,,	[illegible]
Canned Sardines	,,	1,[illegible]
,, Vegetables	,,	[illegible]
Hats	,,	[illegible]
Underwear	,,	[illegible]
Cigarettes	Mille	60,[illegible]
Chocolate	lb.	[illegible]
Oil, Lubricating	Galls	80,[illegible]
Paints, Unclassed	,,	[illegible]
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	5[illegible]
Treasure, Silver Bars	,,	120,[illegible]



Gable Bottom cars for Iron Ore supplied to China Iron Mine.

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SHANGHAI

19-098

New Books and Publications

La Chine, by Emile Hovelaque. Paris, Ernest Flammarion; 1920.

M. HOVELAGUE follows a long line of distinguished French writers on China. The present book is, so far as we know, the first one by the author on the subject. It is the result of a travel, which was rather extensive although not prolonged, but the author has the eye to see as very few others have. It is an altogether admirable and penetrating analysis of Chinese civilization, and easily towers above practically all the books published on the same subject within the last forty years. The number of such books is legion. Many of them were written by travellers like M. Hovelaque himself, others by residents of many years standing, but most of them by the missionaries. It is a remarkable fact that the authors were in the main either Englishmen or Americans. This is significant. Mr. Ku Hung-ming, that much abused scholar and thinker, said somewhere that in order to understand the Chinese people and their civilization, one must be broad, simple and deep. Neither the German, nor the Englishman, nor the American, in his opinion, combines the three qualities. The Frenchman is different. "The French," Mr. Ku continues, "well, the French are the people, it seems to me, who can understand and has understood the real Chinaman and the Chinese civilization best." And not only is the Frenchman broad, simple and deep, he has another quality without which no one can enter into the spirit of the Chinese civilization, namely, delicacy. M. Hovelaque, I think, is a Frenchman *par excellence*. He combines in him all these qualities and many more. And the result is that his book not only presents a subtle and correct analysis of the spirit of the Chinese people, it has also that charm and attractiveness, that felicity of style which makes it very pleasant reading.

The division of the book is, from the Chinese point of view at least somewhat unsatisfactory. The third section on China's foreign relations might have been very well omitted, if only for the architectonics of the book. There is infinite tact in limiting it to only some forty pages,, about one-seventh of the entire volume. It is undoubtedly helpful as giving a *resume* of the history of Chinese intercourse with Western nations. But a *resume* of that nature, even though it is in the form of a progressive commentary, and not a mere chronicle, it has the danger of falling into at the hands of writers with less taste and culture, and does not very well fit in with a words which takes up the spirit of the Chinese civilization for its subject. This is a serious fault. But the remaining sections of the book are splendid—those on China and Europe, Ancient China and New China. They will be regarded as a valuable contribution to the appreciation of the Chinese nation.

M. Hovelaque has his predecessors constant in mind, men like Eugene Simon, author of "La Cite Chinoise," Mr. Lowes Dickinson and also Hearn in Japan. He is certainly a worthy successor. He is, however, a bold thinker, much bolder but perhaps less urbane and less restrained than Simon. Simon is to use an ugly term, more realistic. He delight in anecdotes to enforce his ideas. His book inspired Mr. Dickinson, than whom few are more audacious in thought; and it is with Mr. Dickinson that M. Hovelaque is really allied. Take, for instance, his discussion of the inward pride of the Chinese people. The Chinese, in his opinion, hate the foreigner more than the Japanese; and this for the reason that they see in their own civilization those qualities of sincerity, of sweet reasonableness, of restraint and orderliness, which make for the happy life, while in Western civilization, the one predominant feature is its glaring hypocrisy. Here are some more reasons why the Chinese condsiders his civilization superior to that of the West. "And first his religion," says M. Hovelaque, "appears to him more rational than ours. He practices it, while with us, all our actions are negations of what we profess. His institutions appear to him to be superior because they do not help to create misery, inequality, exploitation of man by man as ours do. His society, which is largely rural, his civilization which is open to all, appear to him more human, more sweet and lovable than our industrial civilization founded on social inequality and subject to pertual turmoil and merciless conflicts. They give more profound satisfaction of life than ours. We are restive, superficial, as we are so much preoccupied with the problem of how to get a living that we forget how to live—the internal life, which is the only thing in life that really counts."

The contrast is interesting, and more of it is certainly welcome. M. Hovelaque feels too keenly the difference between China and the West. "Occidental life," he continues, "Occidental life appears to the Chinese, to the reflective Oriental, to be fashioned in a way that is opposed to the true life: it tends towards destruction. He thinks that it is founded on falsehood, a fundamental error which dehumanizes it. Between its religions and its practice; between the principles of right, of justice, of humanity of equality, of Christianity which it professes and those things which it actually applies, there is absolute discord; between the egoistic ends which it seeks and the disinterested aims of all true civilizations, the opposition is complete,. Its naturalism creates injustice, riches and misery in equally excessive amounts, the hatred of the classes, despise, mutual misunderstandings between the rich, and the poor, which are as exclusive of one another as those of India, an enlightened barbarism, a moral anarchy worse than the saveragery of the uncivilized. That which we impute to Germany as a consummation of this barbarism, Chinese impute to all Europe, because at bottom the ideal of material greatness in Germany seems to them to have corrupted all Europe." M. Hovelaque is, of course, pronouncing his own judgments on Western civilization in the fashion of Goldsmith, Montesquien and lately Mr. Dickinson. How far the reflective Chinese will go with M. Hovelaque cannot be easily determined, but at least there are some who agree with Tagore while speaking of the greater India. "If India," says the eminent poet-philosopher, "If India had been deprived of touch with the West, she would have lacked an element essential for her attainment of perfection". Nevertheless, M. Hovelaque's strictures will, we hope, make a useful purpose. They will, we hope, make the young Chinese, especially the students, who now arrogate to themselves the title of the saving remnant, exercise greater caution in the generalizations on the uselessness of their spiritual inheritance and induce them to study more their own civilization.

H. H. C.

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
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THE ASIATIC REVIEW
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Agents for the Far East: Kelly & Walsh; Maruzen & Co.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. Remer, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

Donald Roberts, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

1. The Washington Conference

Read the article on pp. 20,22,24, which gives the news of the work of the Conference, for the week ending November 30.

Questions. 1. By whom was the resolution, which is given in the first part of this article, presented to the Conference? 2. What consequences will follow the adoption of this resolution? Does this resolution, which has received the acceptance of the delegates to the Conference, indicate a desire of the other powers to act in good faith towards China? 3. What is the substance of the Root Resolutions? Do you find in them an assertion of any new policy, or only a policy generally professed in the past? 4. Are you justified in thinking that these resolutions mean much—or little? 5. Of the proposals made to the conference by the Chinese delegation (p. 22), what bearing does article 3 have upon the question of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance? 6. What is the meaning of article 6? 7. Is the suggestion in article 10 a good one? 8. What progress has been made in the discussion of disarmament since the Conference began?

2. China's Domestic Battles Fought in the United States.

Read the article on pp. 2-4.

Questions. 1. How many Chinese are there residing in the United States? 2. From what province are most of them? 3. Do they preserve their sense of nationality and patriotism? 4. What is described here as the attitude of the Cantonese in America towards political problems in China? 5. What effect has this attitude had upon the opinions of Americans regarding the present Chinese government? 6. If you were an American who had never visited China would you favor the Peking Government or would you wish to give recognition to the South.

3. College Education for Women.

Read the news item about Dr. Mary Woolley's visit to Shanghai, p. 31-32. Questions. 1. Who is Dr. Woolley? 2. What facts does she emphasize in regard to higher education for women? 3. Is college education for women a somewhat recent thing in America? 4. Do the facts stated in this short article convince you of the importance of giving increased opportunities in China for the education of women?

2. Domestic Affairs

1. Canton's Municipal Progress.

Read the article on pp. 6-10. This is a subject which deserves the careful attention of students.

Questions. 1. How did the Canton Municipality come into existence? 2. Who is the present mayor of the city of Canton? 3. Was he elected by popular vote? 4. What other officials are there? 5. Is there any popular assembly or council for the representation of the citizens? 6. What powers has the Municipal Advisory Council? 7. What is a budget? What is its value? 8. What provision is made for Police? 9. Has the city an effective Fire Department? 10. Is attention being given to road-building? 11. Of what value are Public Gardens? Could not a great deal be done in most Chinese cities to improve them in this way? 12. What other things are being attempted in Canton in matters of Sanitation, Health, Education, Transportation? Should not these attempts be made also in other cities? 13 What would you say regards such municipal progress in China? 14. Make a careful study of the Provisional Charter of the City of Canton (given on p. 9). Compare its provisions with what you think it might be possible to accomplish in your own city in the way of reform?

2. Chinese Law.

Read the book review on p. 51.

Questions. 1. What is the difference between civil law and criminal law? Look up the word *crime* in a good dictionary. In Western law a definite distinction is made between a crime and a legal wrong (called a tort). 2. What is a "plaintiff," and what is a "defendant"? 3. Is Chinese Law undergoing change at the present time? Will it necessarily become more like Western systems of law? 4. There have been two great systems of law in the West—the Roman Law, which is the basis of the law of Continental Europe, and the English Law.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. China's Progress in Industry.

Read the items under this heading on pp.46-48.

Questions: 1. What long distance telephone lines are planned for the near future? 2. In what way will this help business? 3. Do you think that the telephone has an advantage over the telegraph in this country? Why? 4. If American laborers are paid much higher wages than the Chinese how does it come about that American wheat can be sold in China? 5. What factory is to be built at Soochow? 6. What is to be the relation with the German company? 7. Make a chart or graph to show the growth of imports of kerosene oil into China since 1870. How do you account for this rapid and steady growth? 8. How do you account for the fact that Tientsin has become the chief port for the export of cotton seed from China? 9. What reason is given for the importance of hydro-electric power in India? 10. Is this reason applicable to China? 11. Can you give any reasons for the expectation that China will see a great development of hydro-electric power in the future?

Topic 2. The Government Banks

Read the article by Hollington K. Tong on pp.4-6. You will find the troubles of the two government banks mentioned in the news items from various cities.

Questions: 1. What is meant by a run on a bank? 2. When did the runs on the Peking banks start? 3. How many notes of the Bank of China were outstanding when the run began? How many of the Bank of Communications? 4. What is the present condition of the Bank of China, of the Bank of Communications? 5. What restriction are the banks adopting on the cashing of notes? 6. What are the factors in favor of the banks? 7. What men does the writer expect to come out of the present difficulties of the two banks with increased reputations? 8. Why is the present condition of the two government banks different from their condition in 1916? What can be learned from this?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, James L. Gardiner.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

December 3, 1921, Cause No. 1554, U. S. v. Sternberg; testimony taken of Akehart and defendant.

" 3, " " " 1532, U. S. v. Gold; plea of guilty.

" 3, " " " 1555, U. S. v. Bowe; testimony taken of Sun, C. P. C. 1455, MacGregor and defendant.

" 7, " " " 1547, U. S. v. Allen; testimony taken of Kepner and Crevling.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

December 5, 1921, Cause No. 1554, U. S. v. Sternberg; fine of $10.00.

" 5, " " " 1532, U. S. v. Gold; fine of $5.00.

December 5, 1921, Cause No. 1555, U. S. v. Bowe; fine of $25.00 and costs.

" 8, " " " 1547, U. S. v. Allen; committed for trial.

Miscellaneous Filings:

December 2, 1921, Cause No. 1555, U. S. v. Bowe; complaint.

" 2, " " " 1556, U. S. v. Hutchinson; complaint.

" 2, " " " 1277, In re Estate of Olin A. Loveland; inventory.

" 2, " " " 1301, In re Estate of Albert E. Childs; inventory.

" 2, " " " 1275, In re Estate of Anson C. Spong; inventory.

" 2, " " " 1345, In re Estate of David F. Morrison; inventory.

" 2, " " " Tientsin Strawbraid & Export Co. Inc.; articles of incorporation.

" 3, " " " 1538, In re Last Will and Testament of Nino T. Catlin; order; oath and bond of administrator; letters of administration.

" 3, " " " 1541, Martin v. Schlobohm; answer.

" 3, " " " 1341, In re Estate of Neville Craig; inventory.

" 3, " " " 1379, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. Reid's Ltd., Inc.; notice of substitution.

" 5, " " " 1557, Bagaman v. Teodoro; complaint; summons to answer issued.

" 5, " " " 1171, Koo Chong Gee v. Sharpley; marshal's return of writ of execution.

" 5, " " " 1538, In re Last Will and Testament of Nino T. Catlin; partial inventory.

" 5, " " " 1537, U. S. v. Choy; transcript of testimony.

" 6, " " " 1558, Chinese-American Publishing Co. v. Van Kleeck; petition; summons to answer issued.

" 6, " " " 1215, In re Estate of David D. Bassett; application to pay claims.

" 6, " " " 1559, In re Estate of Joseph Seymour; petition; report of death.

" 6, " " " 1508, Lee Chong & Son v. U. S. Trading Corp.; motion.

" 7, " " " 1275, In re Estate of Anson C. Spong; application for leave to pay claims.

" 7, " " " 1559, In re Estate of Joseph Seymour; order.

" 7, " " " 1330, In re Estate of Josephine M. Woods; final account.

" 7, " " " 1560, U. S. v. Maloney; complaint.

" 7, " " " The Eagle Drug Company, Inc.; articles of incorporation.

HOW IS YOUR BONFIRE?

THE Carthaginians were the greatest traders of their time. These Carthaginians would sail along the Mediterranean with a boat load of merchandise until they reached the coast of Libya. There they would unload their cargo and then lighting a big bonfire near their goods would return to their ship.

The inhabitants drawn by the bonfire, would come out of their city to inspect their goods. If they liked the merchandise they would deposit a pile of gold nearby and retire behind their walls. The Carthaginians would again land, weigh the gold and if its value was adjudged sufficient to compensate for the value of the merchandise, they would take it and sail away. If insufficient they would load their cargo and sail away to other ports.

This bonfire was the first merchandise advertisement in history.

The Oriental Press Adv. Dept.

113 Avenue Edward Seventh, Shanghai

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Richardson, Hongkong; H. Jay, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. C. Bradley, Hongkong; A. V. Fisher, Local; Capt. T. R. Parker, Manila; Lt. Col. and Mrs. C. Smith, Peking; W. E. Boeddinghans, New York; B. B. Jennings, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. R. Frankleton, Cleveland; Madame J. Arnal, Paris; Mrs. Y. M. Chapman, San Francisco; Mrs. Lydick, San Francisco; E. D. Kemp, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cox, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs. Prior, Peking; H. Shelton, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. L. Yarland, Kobe; Miss Tonns, Soochow; Miss Aummel, Soochow; W. C. Bell, Hangchow; Mrs. I. Shimadza, Japan; Miss K. Seki, Japan; Y. Nagayama, Japan; E. H. Hooper, Tientsin; B. Honig, New York; Mrs. E. Samson, London; Mr. and Mrs. Takimato, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Padon, Shanghai; S. D. Wang, Chefoo; H. Donaldson, Peking; F. S. Hall, New York; Burney, New York; Mrs. D. L. Favour, New York; J. M. Switzer, New York; H. J. Young, Manila; C. L. Datson, New York; Plomley, Yokohama; A. Braddell; Mrs. Wallis, Yokohama; Morgan, London; Mr. and Mrs. R. Nekkels, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. J. Mollemen, Kobe; Y. W. Patterson, Hongkong; Mrs. Zannaton, Tientsin; Y. M. Snead; M. Van Waverb, Foochow; Tidd, Ningpo; Crowe, Ningpo; A. T. Colley, Hongkong.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Welti, Tientsin; Wm. M. Pustan, Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Main, Hangchow; M. A. Franevis, Nanking; L. R. Burkhardt, Local; Mr. and Mrs. N. Lees Smith, Hangchow; Miss M. Witts, Hangchow; Miss M. Witts, Hangchow; Miss A. M. Hazord, Nanking; Miss E. M. McGill, Nanking; Miss P. M. Gulston, Nanging; Contelrins De Boche; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Crow; Lt. Com. and Mrs. C. Hortings, England; Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Keogh; M. Greenfield, Tientsin; F. Marrier, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Clyde D. Smith, Mukden; R. A. Picciotto, Kobe; R. Ganjam, Tientsin; N. G. Kovaloff, Tientsin; R. H. Kovaloff, Tientsin; M. Marulli De Barlette, Peking; Capt. and Mrs. McCracken, England; Mrs. H. E. Almand, England; Miss Hopkins, England; H. E. Almand, England; Capt. and Mrs. Hall, England; Mr. and Mrs. Mayze, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. Binet, Marseille; M. Heyman, New York; A. Snosnoloy, Tientsin; Baron A. Sacild, Marsaille; Mrs. L. Rondon, Marsaille; E. Ayling, England; A. W. Turner, England; Mr. and Mrs. Yuroman, France; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. D. Hankow; Lt. and Mrs. G. Vaessean.

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA?

The second edition of this popular and useful book dealing with the leading men of China prominent in official, business and professional life is almost exhausted The second edition contains all biographies that appeared in the first edition and in addition the biographies of approximately 100 additional personages of importance. Each biography is accompanied by a photograph and this year there is an index making it a book of easy reference.

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